

# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

*Winnipeg Man*

*August 14, 1918*

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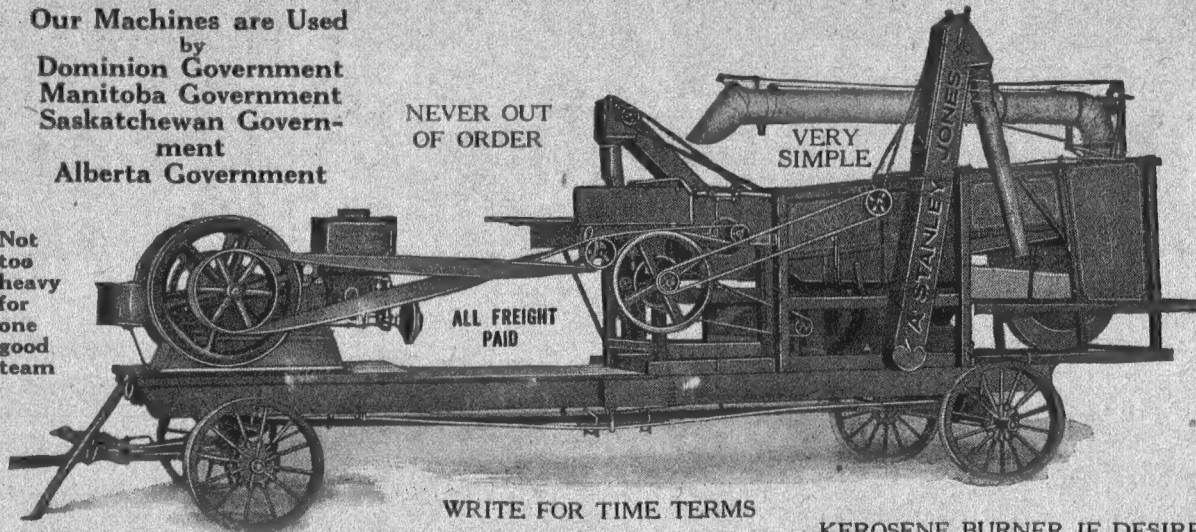
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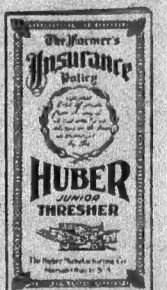
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## A WORD TO THE WISE

The editors hope you enjoy reading The Guide. This year will see many important improvements made. We can promise our old subscribers many new, unusual and interesting features, a constant bettering of our service.

During the next few years Canada must solve the trying problems that will have resulted from the great war. The equitable solution of the reconstruction difficulties will determine the status of western agriculture—as to whether our prairies will be dotted with prosperous farms or the industry stifled by placing upon it an unequal portion of the vast burden of debt that has been created. Every farmer should keep posted—The Guide should be a weekly visitor in every farm home during this period. Back numbers of The Guide cannot be supplied. Send in your renewal promptly to avoid missing a single issue.

The yellow address label on The Guide shows to what date your subscription is paid. No other receipt is issued. Remittance should be made direct to The Guide either by registered letter, postal note, postal, bank or express money order.

## THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"  
A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers.

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent and not one dollar of political, capitalistic, or special interest money is invested in it.



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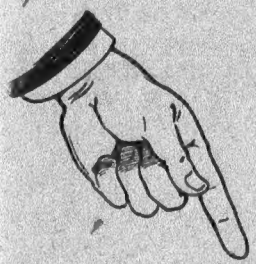
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The GRAIN GROWERS' Guide  
WINNIPEG, MAN.



Miss McCallum, associate editor of The Guide, received on Sunday, August 11, the sad intelligence that her brother, Lieut. J. Mervin McCallum, of the Royal Flying Force, died from wounds on August 8. The bare message was all that was received. Lieut. McCallum was a Manitoba boy, having been born at Oak Lake, in 1895. In 1910, the family removed to Armstrong, B.C., and he was residing there when war broke out. He enlisted at Vancouver in 1917. Lieut. McCallum was the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Jos. McCallum. A second sister, Miss Vina McCallum, resides at Vancouver.

The Red Cross workers of Manitoba have accomplished wonders in the past year. Over \$1,500,000 was raised in the province and the society faces the fifth year of the war in a stronger position than ever to carry on its labor of love. Recently, a general meeting of Red Cross representatives was called in Winnipeg to lay plans for continuing the work on a bigger scale than ever. A full outline of the decisions arrived at appears in this issue.

The farm boys' camp, conducted by The Guide in conjunction with the Saskatoon Agricultural College and the Saskatoon Department of Agriculture during Saskatoon Fair week, was a great success. Seventy-three boys were in attendance and they agreed in saying that it was the event of their lives. A full account of the camp from the time the first boy arrived until the last one to leave caught his train for home is given in this issue by Mr. Pratt, who represented The Guide at the camp.

The Manitoba Short Term Credits scheme is making a very satisfactory

headway. Last fall an account of the society formed in the municipality of St. Andrews, the first society organized under the act, appeared in The Guide. Last week a party of men from Winnipeg visited the Roblin rural credit society. A representative of The Guide accompanied the party. Next week a full report of what has been accomplished in lending money to farmers in the Roblin district will be published.

There is no shortage of feed for cattle in the northern parts of the three prairie provinces. In fact there is a surplus, and efforts are being made to make this surplus available for carrying over the cattle from districts where feed is scarce. The Guide is anxious to be of service in putting farmers who have more cattle than they can winter in touch with farmers who have more feed than their present stock can consume. If you belong to either class let The Guide know about it.

Ask your grandfather. Western Canada is recognized as one of the greatest of the wheat producing districts in the world, but comparatively little is known of the early history of the industry. The Guide is desirous of securing authentic information in connection with the production of wheat in the West prior to 1862, when Red Fife is said to have been introduced. There are apparently no records that tell of the varieties that were used prior to the grass-hopper invasion of 1820, and very little is known as to kinds that were used between 1812-1880. From 1880 to 1900 more information is available, but we are not sure that all varieties used have been listed. Can you help us by supplying the information? We will appreciate it.

## NOTICE TO BOYS AND GIRLS

### Extension of Time on The Guide's Prize Questionary

On account of the postal strike which delayed the mailing of The Guide we have decided to extend the time of mailing the answers to the Prize Questionary from August 17 to August 31.

### Select Your Prizes from Our Issue of July 31

The centre pages of our July 31 issue contain full particulars on this remarkable offer of The Guide's. If you have not read this announcement yet do so now. You will find a full page illustrating and describing prizes to be given by The Guide to Guide boys and girls who answer the questions printed along with the prizes.

### THIS IS WHAT YOU SHOULD DO

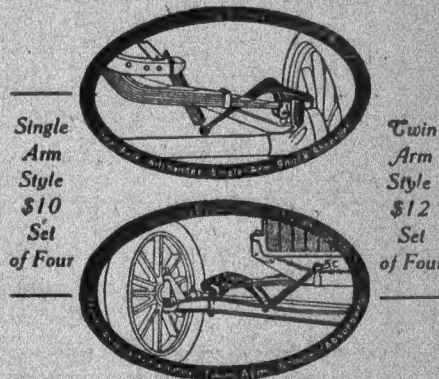
Get our issue of July 31. Make your choice (according to directions given on that page) of the prizes listed. Mail this prize list to us along with your sheet of answered questions not later than Saturday, August 31. Address your letter—

Winnipeg The Grain Growers' Guide Manitoba

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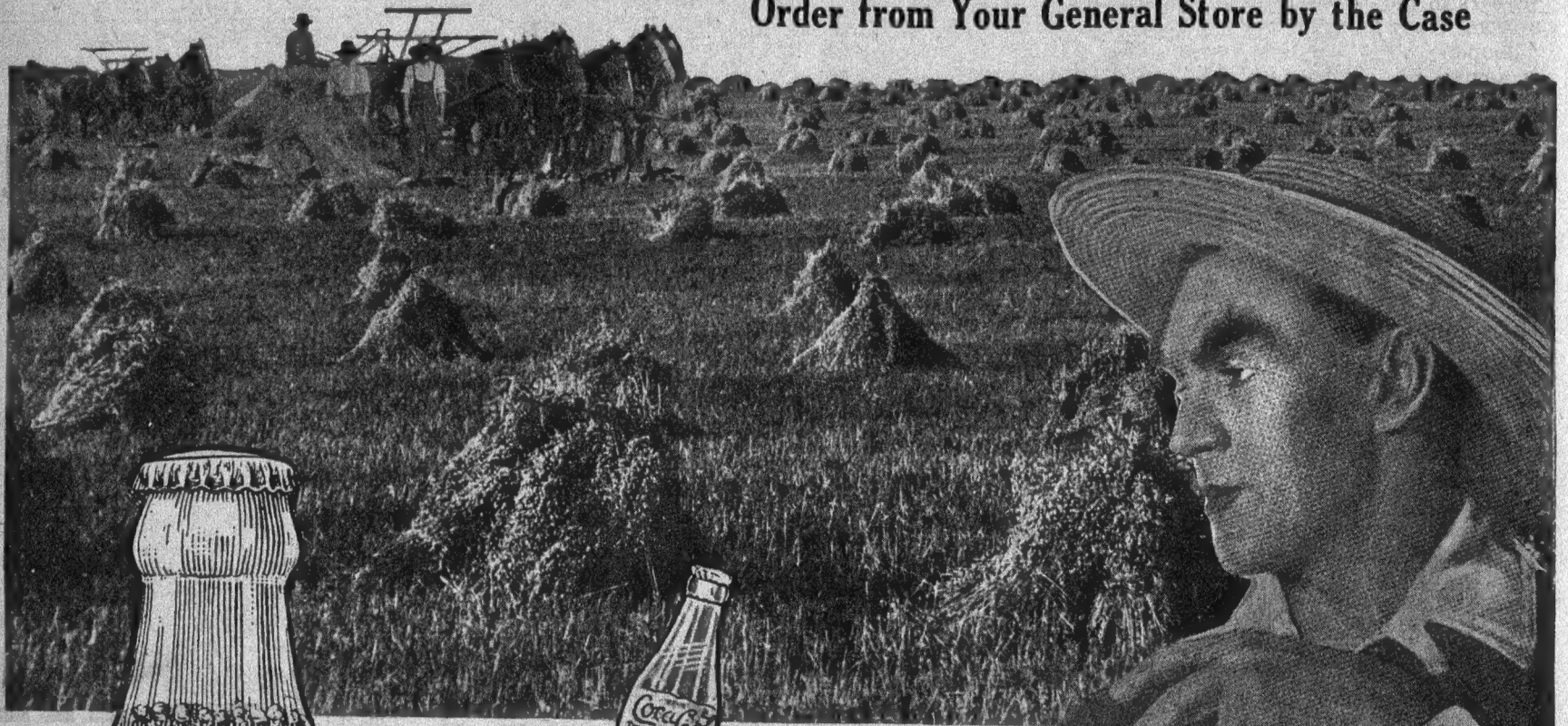


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WINNIPEG, MAN.



# The Brain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, August 14, 1918

## U.S. Packers' Combine

One more great stroke of governmental action against the plundering of the many by a powerfully organized, greedy few is added to the record by the action of the Federal Trade Commission of the United States, which, after searching investigation, has recommended to President Wilson government acquisition and control of all the principal stockyards, cold storage plants and warehouses, refrigerator cars and cattle cars in the United States. This the commission recommends in order to destroy a monopoly which it declares Swift & Co., Armour & Co., Morris & Co., Wilson & Co., Inc., and the Cudahy Packing Co., exercise, not only over the meat supply of the country, but over other necessary food supplies.

The report of the commission, based upon exhaustive hearings and investigations in a number of the chief cities of the United States, states that the power of the five great packing companies "has been and is being unfairly and illegally used to manipulate livestock markets, to restrict interstate and international supplies of feed, to control the prices of dressed meats and other foods, to defraud both the producers of food and the consumers, to crush effective competition, to secure special privileges from railways, stockyard companies and municipalities, and to profiteer." A sweepingly comprehensive setting forth of typical high-handedness, as carried on in a highly-organized and linked-together system of plundering the public by predatory "big business."

The following are the recommendations made to President Wilson by the commission to put an end to that plundering:—

1.—That the government acquire, through the railroad administration, all rolling stock used for the transportation of meat animals and that such ownership shall be declared a government monopoly.

2.—That the government acquire, through the railroad administration, the principal and necessary stockyards of the country to be treated as freight depots and to be operated under such conditions as will ensure open, competitive markets, with uniform scale of charges for all services performed, and the acquisition or establishment of such additional yards from time to time as the future development of livestock production in the United States may require. This to include customary adjuncts of stockyards.

3.—That the government acquire, through the railroad administration, all privately-owned refrigerator cars and all necessary equipment for their proper operation and that such ownership be declared a government monopoly.

4.—That the federal government acquire such of the branch houses, cold storage plants and warehouses as are necessary to provide facilities for the competitive marketing and storage of food products in the principal centres of distribution and consumption. The same to be operated by the government as public markets and storage places under such conditions as will afford an outlet for all manufacturers and handlers of food products on equal terms. Supplementing the marketing and storage facilities thus acquired, that the federal government establish, through the railroad administration, at the terminals and points of consumption, central wholesale markets and storage plants with facilities open to all upon payment of just and fair charges.

Thus once again the greed of private enterprise which built itself up into a system of giant strength and used its giant powers for the exploitation of the public has drawn down upon its own head retribution and led to governmental action for the establishment of the necessary public control to ensure justice and fair dealing.

## War Profiteering

The charges brought against the British Cellulose Company by the Committee of National Expenditure in Great Britain make disquieting and most unpleasant reading for Canadians. The company, it would appear, is largely Canadian; it was formed in March, 1916, with a capital of £4,000, divided into 160,000 shares of the value of sixpence each. After less than three years operation in the manufacture of cellulose acetate, a war material, the company was absorbed into a new company, with a share capital of £3,500,000 in £1 shares. Only £455,000 of these shares were paid for in cash; the other shares that were taken up were acquired on the basis of one share in the parent company being exchanged for one share in the new company. The value of the shares of the new company, so the cable report states, is established by actual sales at £14 10s. per share. The shareholders in the original company, who exchanged their shares for shares in the new company thus received a nearly six-hundred-fold increase; or to put it in our money, they got for each share representing 12 cents another share worth \$70.33.

Leading London newspapers are demanding that there be a searching investigation into the affairs of the Company, and the British government has promised that there shall be such an investigation under oath. When the cable brought the first news of this matter last week, the feature of it which gave ground for disquiet in this country, was the fact that names of Canadians were prominently mentioned in connection with it, and in the forefront of them the name of Sir Sam Hughes, who at the time of the formation of the original company was Minister of Militia for Canada. The report of the Committee of National Expenditure states that Sir Sam held 1,000 shares in the first company, and holds 5,000 shares in the present company. The Prudential Trust Company of Montreal is reported as the holder of 4,470 shares in the original company, and is declared to have figured more or more largely in the business as time went on. Naturally the question which at once suggested itself was in regard to what names were concealed behind the name of the Prudential Trust Company. With earnestness that will watch intently for the outcome, the people of Canada add their voice to the demands of the British press and people that daylight be let in thoroughly upon this whole business.

## The Protectionist Campaign

It is quite apparent that the protection forces of Canada, or at least a large body of them, have set out on a high tariff campaign. The annual address of Mr. Parsons, president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, has been published as a paid advertisement in a large number of papers all over Canada. The Canadian Industrial Re-construction Association is composed of leading protectionists of Toronto. Sir John Willison, former editor of the Toronto Daily News is the president, and we understand is devoting his time to publicity work for the association. Sir John is one of the ablest writers and speakers in Canada. He recently made an address in Eastern Canada on conditions after the war. This address was published as a paid advertisement in many newspapers throughout Canada. It was extraordinarily clever—let us not disguise the fact. Sir John in his address did not men-

tion the tariff at all, but all his facts and figures and conclusions were prepared in such a skilful manner as to suggest that a protective tariff was absolutely necessary for the salvation of Canada. The protectionists undoubtedly have millions at their command to carry on such a campaign, and are using this money to maintain and increase the tariff protection they now enjoy. No person can legitimately complain against this publicity campaign being waged by the protectionists. It is above board and in the open. The only thing to do is to meet it and expose the fallacy of the arguments advanced by the protectionists.

It must be remembered that the great majority of the press of Canada is protectionist, and will support the protective tariff. The press of Canada is largely owned or influenced by protectionist capital or by politicians under the control of protectionist influence. The whole plan of campaign is to influence public opinion, and thus influence parliament when the tariff question comes up for consideration. The present Ottawa government is undoubtedly largely protectionist. There are a few low tariff and free trade members in the cabinet, but the most of them whether they are called Liberal or Conservative are known to be out and out protectionists. These are facts that must be considered. Canada has a democratic form of government by which parliament is supposed to represent public opinion. If the manufacturers in their campaign can influence the electors to support a protective tariff it will be continued. If not, then the tariff will be lowered.

The farmers in Western Canada should consider this matter soberly and seriously. The protective tariff has imposed a tremendously heavy burden upon this western country. The close of the war will see a great drop in the price of everything the farmer has to sell. The price of wheat will go down very rapidly, and other grains will follow. Livestock prices may not slump quite so quickly but are bound to have a steadily downward tendency. On the other hand, the price of things the farmer has to buy, and which are now greatly increased because of the protective tariff, will not go down so rapidly because they are chiefly controlled by the manufacturers and the interests that own the supplies of raw material. The tendency of course will be downward, but not nearly so rapidly as the drop in prices of farm products.

The whole situation simply means that the farmer's revenue will be reduced quickly and largely at the close of the war, while his expenditure will not be reduced in the same proportion. A protective tariff which increases the price of practically every thing the farmer has to buy will thus hit the farmer heavier after the war than it has for many years past. For this reason the views of the organized farmers should be placed before the people of Canada just as vigorously as the views of the organized manufacturers. The farmers are the chief wealth producers of Canada. If they hope to retain a fair share of the wealth they produce they must be prepared to spend a proportion of their income in educating the people of Canada on the tariff question. It is just as necessary for the farmers of this country to spend money to have the tariff reduced as it is to spend money on any farm improvements they intend to make. The seriousness of the present situation cannot be too strongly emphasized, and it should be the subject of the most careful consideration



in every local association in the three prairie provinces.

### A Board to Remove Obstacles

An example of the best omen towards the general adjusting of the relations between labor and capital upon a basis of good feeling and good sense, which is one of the problems of the most urgent importance which will have to be worked out to a solution in the no distant future, is furnished by the agreement which has been arrived at between the six great brotherhoods of railway employees and the Canadian Railway War Board, by which any and all railway labor disputes, whether in regard to wages or to working conditions, which cannot be settled between the men and the officials of the different systems will be referred finally to the Railway Labor Board of Canada, consisting of six labor leaders, one for each of the brotherhoods, and six executive officials of the railways. These twelve men have been chosen, and it is announced that they will begin work at once on the various questions which have to be worked out in connection with the application on the railways of this country of the McAdoo scale of wages for railway employees in the United States.

The example which has thus been given by the formation of this joint board to prevent a stoppage of railway operation through a strike is one which, it is to be hoped, will find itself being widely followed by like getting together of capital and labor in the other great services and industries which are of such vital importance to the general welfare. Trouble between capital and labor which takes the form of a resort to violence, whether in a strike or a lockout, is nothing less than warfare within the state. Good will and common sense are the only means of safeguarding against such internecine strife, just as in international relations the right spirit and understanding, the desire to act reasonably and justly, are needed to ensure against warfare. It will be a happy day when capital and labor generally have joined hands together in a spirit of determined good will to strive with all their joint might to remove any obstacles that may be found arising to obstruct their harmonious working together.

### Straying from Sound Principle

There is the stuff of good, sound, fundamental logic in an article in the Toronto News, headed "No Class Separation," which begins by declaring that "citizens of Canada cannot be separated, the sheep from the goats, the producers from the consumers, the rural from

the urban." We read in that article:—

The farm and the factory are inter-related in a thousand ways. If there be a few blind manufacturers, demanding special treatment for their "class," there may be also a few blind farmers requiring action for the sole benefit of their class. Both pleas are hopelessly wrong. It is impossible in this country by legislation, or by any other method to provide reserved seats at an a-la-carte table for a favored few. There are no reserved seats.

The News thus begins its article by laying the foundation for an argument in favor of the justice of free trade, and then, with singular obtuseness, proceeds to erect an edifice of protectionist special pleading upon that foundation. Its article closes with these words:—

There is a revenue to raise. After the war it will be of swollen proportions. To meet these heavy charges it would be wise for our people to understand that heavy production both on the farm and in the factory will be necessary. That presupposes stiff prices at home and an export trade of growing proportions.

This is an example of one of the favorite fallacious assumptions of the advocates of protectionism that tariff taxation is an equitable method of raising public revenue, and of their favorite superstition that a people can be made prosperous by taxation of the many for the benefit of the favored few. A protective tariff is the most wasteful and costly method ever designed for raising national revenue, because, as the Farmers' Platform points out: "For every dollar obtained thereby for the public treasury, at least three dollars pass into the pockets of the protected interests, thereby building up

a privileged class at the expense of the masses, thus making the rich richer and the poor poorer."

The Toronto News begins its article seemingly with a clear principle shining ahead; but it soon loses sight of the clear shining of that principle of equal rights for all, in its protectionist arguing for special privileges for some. The logical thing for it to do would be to apply to its consideration of the economic problems of our country the sound principle which it begins by enunciating, in effect; that is to say, the principle that all classes and interests should be equal before the law, and that no favor or special privilege should be given to any class or interest.

Owing to the scarcity of feed for livestock in certain districts, and the abundance of feed in other districts where there is little or no livestock, it is desirable to have the livestock and the feed brought together. The Guide is willing to assist in this by allowing either parties to announce their situation freely in The Guide for the next few weeks. Details of this will be found on page 14 of this issue.

The German war lords today are very busy explaining things to the German people. They are trying to make the German people believe that everything is still going well with them. It is safe to assume however that they will not get away with that kind of buncombe.

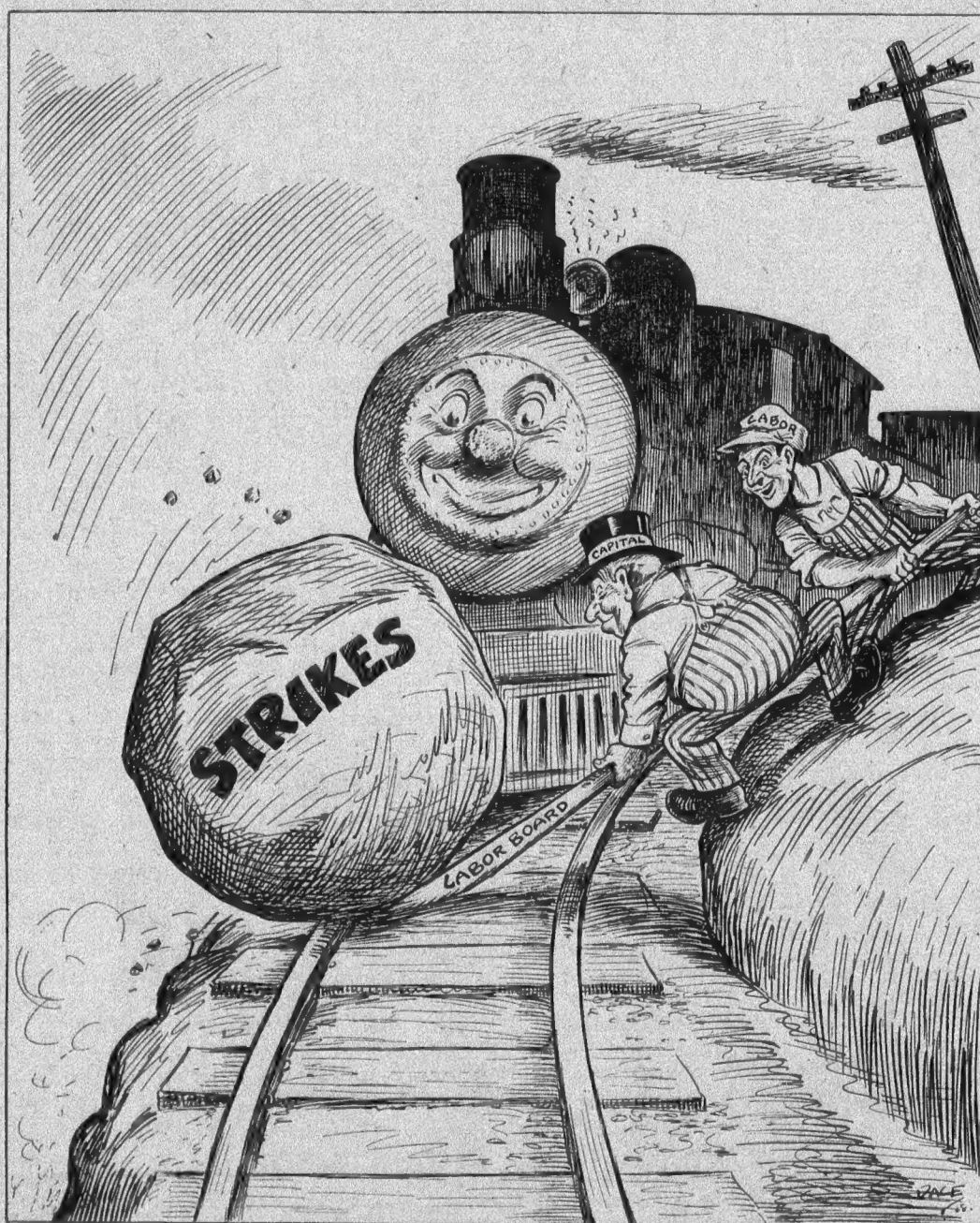
The war news these days is extremely encouraging, but as Lloyd George says, there can be no peace by which the German sword will be clanking at the peace councils. An unconditional surrender is the only sure guarantee of a permanent peace.

In the State of Indiana farmers this year are building silos by the hundreds. Some day in the future silos will be common throughout the prairie provinces.

The protective tariff will never increase the yield of wheat per acre.

When a person buys "Made in Canada" goods, none of the tariff duty goes into the public treasury. When the same person buys foreign-made goods, all the duty goes into the public treasury. Here is a little problem in patriotism that was put up to Sir Robert Borden and Sir Thomas White a few years ago, but both of them failed to give a solution.

We have had woman suffrage now for quite a while. It seems hard to locate those disastrous results that some of the opponents used to predict with much eloquence.



Clearing the Track

NOTE.—The new board representing both railway managers and the railway unions it is hoped will prevent further railway strikes.



# Preparing for a Fifth Year



## Manitoba Red Cross Society in Convention Launches Gigantic Development Plans—By Mary P. McCallum

ON the eve of the fifth year of war the Manitoba branch of the Canadian Red Cross Society gathered in its first general convention to review the work of the past, but only with an idea of improvement and expansion for the future. The conclusion of the fourth year of war left Manitoba with a Red Cross record that has not been equalled by any other part of the Empire since the war began. During the year ending July 31, Manitoba raised in money alone for the Red Cross, \$1,520,523. This sum makes an average of \$3.00 per head for all the people in Manitoba. Today the Red Cross Society in Manitoba has a subscription list of 50,000 names. These 50,000 persons have given their pledges in support of the greatest humanitarian organization that has ever been in existence.

But Manitoba, after four years of ceaseless work and effort in maintaining the Red Cross, is more strongly fortified and determined to carry on the work than ever before. Before the convention the provincial executive concluded that the work of the society had outgrown the methods of carrying it on, and that some revision must be made. It was with that purpose in mind that the Manitoba executive called a general meeting of all Red Cross workers' representatives to plan a more efficient organization. The convention was planned not only to deal with the necessary business that is always a part of any convention, but to be an inspiration, a stimulus and an encouragement for the work of the year to come. Those who attended that convention could not but be inspired to manifold greater efforts by the messages given there.

### Disbursement of Funds

The most important item of business during the convention was the disbursement of the million-and-a-half dollars collected in the recent drive. Manitoba has for expenditure this year almost the exact amount that the Dominion Red Cross had for the year 1917. The finance committee, of which J. C. Waugh is chairman, drew up a tentative distribution of the funds. That the committee went carefully into every item of expenditure was evidenced when the convention practically endorsed its proposals. The Dominion Red Cross Council asked Manitoba for \$400,000. It was decided by the convention that since the Manitoba campaign had been so successful \$600,000 could well be spared to the Dominion Red

Cross. A grant of \$150,000 was made to the British Red Cross. This fund has until the present been raised by special appeal, usually on Trafalgar Day, in October. The Manitoba branch will henceforth not make a special appeal but will make a grant from its campaign fund. The French Red Cross, or, as it is better known, the Secours National, received by the vote of the convention the sum of \$40,000. For the purchase of Red Cross working materials in Manitoba, and for the Canadian War Contingent Association the sum of \$200,000 each was deemed by the finance committee to be large enough to cover all needs.

Since it is the custom for the Red Cross to erect a lodge or club room for the convalescents at the military hospitals in the Empire, Manitoba has long been considering the advisability of making such a lodge a part of Tuxedo convalescent home. This is to provide some place for the men to fraternize away from institutional influences and to provide a home-like accommodation for the men when they receive visits from their friends, rather than having them talking to visitors in the corridors in the hospital. It was thought that an outside estimate of the cost of erection would be \$50,000. The amount of \$10,000 was voted for its maintenance during the first year. A sum of \$15,000 was voted for supplies and care for Manitoba convalescents. This was by an amendment made to include an extra

\$15,000 if it were deemed necessary. The general feeling of the convention was that the Red Cross should feel free to use what was necessary to make the men who are convalescing a little more comfortable and happy. In fact as each item of the budget was read the feeling was that the estimates were perhaps a little too conservative. The whole convention was an expression of service to the men who are suffering, and no expenditure was deemed too large.

The Red Cross, too, for some time has been considering getting and equipping some kind of hospital in a mild winter climate for those convalescents who must suffer additional hardships because of Manitoba's severe winter. Perhaps there was no single item of expenditure that created quite so much approval and popularity as this one. It was thought that for a beginning a small hospital capable of caring for 100 patients should be secured, preferably in California. It would be under charge of a doctor and nurse who had seen overseas service. The amount of \$50,000 was voted to take care of this project, and plans already under way will be immediately rushed to completion. This plan has been recommended by the medical authorities and approved by the Dominion government. Then for administration expenses the sum of \$30,000 was voted. This is a sum approximating two per cent. of the entire Red Cross funds, and was heartily acceded by the convention to be an

economical administration. After the various appropriations, had been made the amount of \$119,969 was left in the treasury for unforeseen contingencies.

### The New Organization

Almost since the war began the mothers and friends of men in the trenches have wished that the Red Cross also took care of the supplying of trench comforts for the fighting men. The Red Cross, however, as authorized at the Geneva convention, was formed primarily to supply hospital dressings and care for the wounded or sick soldier. During the recent campaign for the Red Cross the collectors and organizers were impressed with the desire of Red Cross workers to also take care of the fighting men. Consequently Manitoba branch of the Red Cross Society has decided to incorporate a branch of the Canadian War Contingent Association. This association will be specially to provide comforts for the men in the trenches. The sentiment of the meeting was heartily in favor of the Red Cross Society, under the name of the War Contingent Association, taking upon its shoulders this additional burden. The constitution as drafted and adopted by the new War Contingent Association is very similar to that of the Red Cross Society. Officers were elected at the Friday afternoon meeting. These consist of a president, a vice-president and a second vice-president, and a large number of directors representing the various districts. A. E. Rowland, of Winnipeg, was elected president; Lady Nanton, of Winnipeg, first vice-president; and Mrs. Kenneth Campbell, of Brandon, second vice-president.

It has long been impressed upon the minds of Manitoba's men that in the increase of the work and responsibility of the Manitoba Red Cross, that this increase should not be put upon the shoulders of the women. Consequently it was decided that there should be a finance board, with provincial powers, and various district finance boards representing the municipalities or the union of municipalities. These boards would have charge of the raising of all moneys for Red Cross purposes. At least they should be entirely responsible for the sums of money to be raised, and no patriotic endeavor should be put on in aid of the Red Cross without the approval of the finance board of the district. The women should, as far as possible, be relieved of the arduous tasks of collecting and devising means for the raising of money. Their time



Red Cross Workers at Manitoba Supply Depot arranging Socks in Pairs Preparatory to Packing

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# A Belgian

By Pauline Bradford Mackie

ALL night Maurice Beaujon was possessed with the certainty that Jean was lying, wounded, in the open field. He knew the lad trusted him to come, and so Beaujon tossed as a mother might and could scarcely wait for the dawn. He talked to Jean. The stars were paling.

"There, so, Jean"—he reached for his boots—"so, Jean, keep up your courage."

He raised his flask and tasted of its contents:

"So, Jean, a few drops, they put heart in a man."

He stuffed a loaf of bread into his knapsack:

"Now, a crumb, Jean—so!"

He gathered up gauze and dressing for a wound and thrust it into his knapsack. "So now, Jean, let us see. Ah-h-h-h, that is bad, but we'll get you well. Let me tie on this bandage. They'll do better for you at the hospital, but this will serve till we get there."

He flung his knapsack over his back. "So, Jean, put your arms around my neck. Gently, gently; I'll not jar you. That's better, eh?" He laughed. "The Uhlans didn't get you, Jean."

It was grey when he went down the road. People had their houses open, but the shop windows were closed. At the city gate an officer talking with a sentry recognized Maurice.

"Hello, Beaujon!" he called. "You have been promoted for bravery."

Beaujon nodded as a matter of course. He had fought like a demon to kill men; he must have yelled like a maniac; his throat was raw inside; he had risen to a kneeling position in the trenches to snatch a flag which had been shot away from Jean, and he had waved it high above his head to cover the retreat of his companions.

And then the Uhlans were on him again, but he was up and running with the flag, and he had escaped; somehow he had escaped. It was a miracle. He never doubted Jean's safety until the lad could not be found.

"Where are you going, Beaujon?" asked the officer.

"For Jean," Beaujon answered.

"Valles, is he missing?" the officer asked. "Have you been through the hospitals?"

"He is not in them," Beaujon answered.

This delay tormented him. He knew he could make his search better before the sun was up, for the gleam of the bayonets had dazzled him yesterday, and from the field they would flash in his eyes again.

Beaujon pointed. "Valles can't be far," he added. "We were right in those trenches, just back of those bushes."

"Well, go on, then," said the officer; "but be cautious. Remember the wounded have been taken off the field. You won't find him alive."

"Alive," thought Beaujon impatiently; "no, not if this talking keeps up much longer." He saluted and burst away.

He stepped out into the field. He had known he should see the rifles and the bayonets first, but they did not flash upon his eyes now.

No; they were dull and grey like the sky. He gazed blankly into the zenith; his first instinct was to look away from the ground.

There was still a star shining; it was yellow and very faint. He met its gaze. It looked at him steadily, blinked, and went out. The thought of Jean gripped him, and he forced himself to look down again over the field.

There were spots on the bushes; thin, slow streams furrowed the ground; as the light increased these sluggish trickles, these splashes, were scarlet.

This was a shambles; the world a slaughter-house.

All the panoply of war was gone; all that made it brilliant, all that goaded him on, was gone. Why had he been promoted for bravery?

He was not brave now.

His mind was confused; he must stop; he must be clear. There was a word which would help him if he could remember it.

He pressed his hand to his forehead, struggling for that word. Ah, he had it! Sane. He must be sane. He quieted his heart; he took deep breaths; he was restored. Yes, he was calm again. Sane: a man must keep sane.

He strode firmly forward, looking neither to the right nor to the left, his gaze on those bushes just beyond the farther trench.

He heard low moans and cries, but he did not heed them. The wounded had all been taken from the field. These were the groans of dead men who wanted to get back to life. A hand clutched feebly at his ankle as he hurried along.

It was a dead man reaching out. He did not pause, but he heard the pitiful whinnying of a horse, and went out of his way to put a shot into it and end its misery.

Something moved in a heap of bodies. How dead men struggled! He passed on. There, out on a free space of ground, a dead Belgian was lying forward on his face.

Beaujon paused. Clutched in the

lapsed. There was a saying in the Bible, "As one whom his mother comforteth." The fellow had probably started to run home to his mother. She must be proud of her big booby.

He chuckled again.

He had forgotten that word which had impressed him so strongly—that word which would help him. He knew it was important, but he had forgotten it again.

He hummed a tune—a little, old Alsatian tune—as he continued his search; the men whose faces he looked at made no impression on him; he only knew they were not Jean.

The sun flashed on the bayonets and sabers lying about; it was pretty as a sparkling sea.

He bent over a body. Some instinct made him rise and whirl about on his heel. He was face to face with one of the Uhlans. The German was on foot.

Each man was but a mirror of the other, so identical were their expressions; each had believed himself alone searching for a friend. They stared at each other; they turned; they ran in opposite directions as if pursued by demons.

The fight was out of both of them.

Beaujon dropped his rifle as he ran. Horror was on his heels. He stumbled



Shrubs and Trees on Indian Head Forestry Farm, ten years after planting. Photographed in Late Fall.

man's hand was an arm. He stared. Then he saw that the man's other arm had been shot off.

His heart jumped.

Could that slender fellow be Jean? He went forward and touched him over. When he saw the face of a stranger he began to laugh.

Now that the fellow did not prove to be Jean, he saw how comical it was. What did he expect to do with his arm? Run to the hospital with it to have it sewed on?

Beaujon pursued his search, chuckling.

One after another of the Belgians he turned over, chuckling at that absurd fellow running home with his arm. Beaujon stretched his back; he wiped tears of merriment from his eyes; he would have to tell Jean the story.

The east grew rosy and a sweet, cool breeze blew against him. The day promised to be fine and clear. He was glad of that.

Jean always liked to lie flat on his back in an open field, staring up at the sky with eyes that were as blue. Mme. Valles was a German, and her eyes were like her sons.

She wept because her sister had boys in the German army. Her own husband was a Belgian and her sympathy must go to him; and Jean, her son—was he not fighting the Uhlans as well as his father?

But women took life hard.

He was sorry for women. He thought again of that fellow running off with his own arm before he col-

and fell and lay as if dead, then reached stily for his rifle.

As his hand gripped it he realized that it must be another man's for he had dropped his own.

He sat up and looked over the field. The enemy had disappeared. He turned his head, and there beside him lay Jean. It was Jean's rifle he held.

He knew by the smile on Jean's face that the lad was dead.

Only dead men were happy like that; that is, the right sort of dead men, not the kind who struggled to get back to life. Jean's blue eyes looked straight up into the sky.

Beaujon touched the boy's face.

It was still warm. Then he knew that pale star which blinked at him and went out was a signal from Jean. He wished he could lie down beside him, but he had promised to return.

He had been promoted for bravery, this Beaujon. Who was the fellow—Beaujon, Beaujon, Beaujon. But he had promised to get back to him. He must find Beaujon again.

He lifted Jean on his back and started homeward. It was strange that he was carrying Jean's rifle instead of his own.

It was a message that he must fight for them both. He was grim but exultant as he strode on. Where he had killed one man before, now he would kill two; it would be double the number always, double for Jean.

The ground was uncertain and he stumbled; then he realized he was trampling over the dead with his boots

on. He laid Jean down and took off his boots, then lifted his friend again and went on in his stockingfeet.

When he came into the city again no one offered to help him, for Beaujon was a giant in strength and he bore Jean as though he had been a girl.

He climbed the road and turned into a small hotel.

Mme. Valles sat at the table with the one guest left in the hotel; she was having an extra cup of coffee with her and they were talking about the war.

Beaujon's figure filled the doorway and his shadow fell across the two women.

Mme. Valles raised her hands. She was going to cry out, but somehow she did not. Instead she managed to get to a door; it opened into her bedroom.

"Put him here, Maurice. Can you get a doctor?"

Beaujon laid Jean down on his mother's bed. He patted Mme. Valles's cheek so softly in his pity.

"No, Jean does not need a doctor, Mama Valles."

He went out, closing the door on the two. There was a stranger in the dining room, and he remembered Mme. Valles did not like curious eyes.

He sat down in the first chair he reached, exhausted.

The guest in the hotel was an American—Miss Dewey. She had expected to join friends in Berlin. She kept saying to herself that she had never expected this war when she went abroad.

When she saw Beaujon's pallor she ran to the kitchen and called Marie, the young girl who assisted Mme. Valles as under-housekeeper, to bring hot coffee at once.

"They have brought home Mme. Valles's son, dead," she exclaimed "and I think the man who brought him is ill! He looks so white."

"Yes, mademoiselle," answered Marie. Her hand shook so she kept pouring the coffee into the saucer instead of the cup.

"Here," said Miss Dewey, "I will attend to that." She seized the coffee-pot and poured the coffee with a steady hand. "Now you bring a basin of warm water to wash his feet. They are bleeding and his stockings are cut in shreds."

"Yes, mademoiselle," answered Marie. "Please tell me—where is Jean?"

"His mother has him in her room. She has shut the door. Hurry with that basin, Marie." Miss Dewey went back to Beaujon. "Try to take a little of this coffee. It will do you good."

Beaujon lifted his heavy eyes to her face. "Thank you."

Marie came hurrying in with towels and a basin of water and, kneeling down, peeled off the ragged stockings with tender fingers. She was young and dark and richly colored.

Suddenly she pressed Beaujon's barefeet to her bosom, sobbing, while she murmured: "My Jean, my Jean!"

She was to have married Jean Valles in the autumn.

Beaujon's brows contracted with pity. "Poor Marie!" he said. "Poor Marie!" His mind seemed entirely clear again.

The coffee helped him. He watched her as she sat back on her heels, letting his feet drop into her lap and looking up pitifully at him.

"Now, I shall have no husband." He saw her poor, little, drooping mouth, the woe in her eyes.

It was more than grief for Jean. It was desolation come upon her. The issues of life were cut off. She would have no husband, no children. Why was she left a woman?

This was what war did for women!

Beaujon spoke with difficulty, for his throat was tired. "Marie, if I live I will return and be your husband."

When she saw the kindness on his face she bent forward and laid her face against his breast, sobbing. He patted her shoulder until she grew

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# The Farm Boys' Camp

**D**URING the last few years government departments and higher educational institutions have been placing more and more stress upon early agricultural training, working with boys and girls of 'teen ages. In Saskatchewan we find this taking the form of school gardens supplemented by school or municipal fairs. In Manitoba and to a lesser extent in Alberta, boys' and girls' clubs are exceedingly popular. The value of this work cannot be over estimated. The movement in the West is really an outgrowth of the movement in Ontario and the United States, and has resulted in the creating of a healthy rivalry among the younger members of rural communities and in centring their attention upon and awakening their interest in various phases of agricultural activity.

We have only to remember that the boys and girls of today are the men and women of tomorrow, to be able to appreciate the significance of this intensive agricultural training. After all experience is the best teacher and in the older communities where the method has been thoroughly tested it has been productive of splendid results.

Believing in the theory of beginning with the young people, The Grain Growers' Guide, in conjunction with the Saskatchewan University, the Saskatoon Fair Board and the Regina Department of Agriculture, last summer began laying plans for a farm boys' camp for the summer of 1918.

## The Boys Arrive at Saskatoon

During the winter of 1917-18, 73 boys between the ages of 12-18 years, living on farms in Saskatchewan, secured from The Grain Growers' Guide allotments of registered seed grain. These boys obtained this seed by sending a few subscriptions to The Guide during the winter. Some boys secured wheat, others oats or barley. In every instance the grain secured was of an improved strain, and most of it was either elite stock or first generation seed. Each seeded the grain thus secured on a special seed plot according to the C.S.G.A. regulations. By securing the seed and seeding it as above outlined these boys qualified for attendance at the "Farm Boys' Camp." All expenses were paid from the time they left home until they again reached their local station.

On Saturday, July 13, at 7 a.m., Leonard Bashforth arrived in Saskatoon. He had come all the way from Cadillac on the C.P.R. to attend The Grain Growers' Guide Farm Boys' Camp. Throughout Saturday, Sunday,

*Sixty-two Junior C.S.G.A. Members assemble in Saskatoon--By Jno. M. Pratt*



Boys in attendance at The Guide Farm Boys' Camp judging Shorthorns at the Saskatoon Fair.

Monday and Tuesday every train pulling into Saskatoon brought its quota of boys. They came singly and in bunches of two, three or even five and six boys, in some instances, until there were gathered at Saskatchewan University 62 farm boys. Some travelled as far as 500 miles to attend this meeting and every part of the province was represented. Some had been born on Western Canadian farms and had never been farther from home than their local village before; some had never ridden on a street car and to each and every one this was a new and intensely interesting experience. Wray Youmans, a representative of the National Council of the Y.M.C.A., was in charge of the discipline, sports and recreation of the camp, and as the boys arrived in Saskatoon, they were driven to the University in automobiles and placed under his supervision.

## Quartered in University Buildings

The first boys arrived in Saskatoon on July 13, and the first boy leaving camp left on the C.N.R. on Thursday afternoon, July 18. During their stay in Saskatoon the boys were quartered in the university dormitories. The larger part of the entire number were in Saskatchewan Hall, and the remain-

der in QuAppelle Hall. Mr. Youmans had his headquarters in QuAppelle Hall, and was known as "Big Chief Youmans." As they arrived they were paired off, each two being assigned to a room in which was found a table, two chairs, a chiffonier and two most comfortable single beds. They were also divided up into tribes. Two of the tribes consisted of 11 boys to the tribe and the other four of 10 boys each. The Crees,



The Boys' Hosts at the Saskatoon Fair. R. W. Caswell, president; G. D. Fisher, secretary; J. O. Hettie, vice-president; and Russel Wilson, director of the Saskatoon Fair Board.

the Siwash, the Mo-hawks, the Iroquois, the Sioux and the Cheerokees, were all represented at the war council. Each tribe elected its own "little chief" who assumed the full responsibility for his braves, seeing that they attended all lectures, took part in sports, and that each boy was on hand at meal times. This last task was not a difficult one.

There were times during the period when those resident at the university were of the opinion that a band of real Indians was in attendance for each one was a real live boy with his veins full of red blood, and his lungs unimpaired. He was of an age that all older folk look back upon and remember as "the age of real sport." Aubrey Bate, of Saskatoon, also connected with the Y.M.C.A., assisted Mr. Youmans in keeping the boys in line and in giving them a good time. He was known as

"Big Chief Bate." That the organization was efficient is demonstrated by the description of the camp as given by one of the boys from Battleford. He stated that there was "something doing every minute."

## A Daily Program

Most of the day, Monday was spent in getting acquainted, in organizing tribes, in getting boys comfortably located, playing games and teaching the bunch to work and play as a unit. Not the least of the accomplishments of this Monday's program was teaching the boys to yell. After Monday's coaching at a word from the "Big Chief," every one instantly came to attention, as H. F. Auld, the deputy minister of agriculture for Saskatchewan approached and 62 lusty voices called "Why Hello! There is Mr. Auld. How are you Mr. Auld? We are glad to see you." When Mr. Chipman, the editor of The Grain Growers' Guide appeared on the scene he was recognized, and as the one who had taken the initiative in making the camp at the University a possibility, he was given three cheers and a "tiger" that was so spontaneous and whole hearted that it would have put to shame a bunch of college students of like number who prided themselves most on the amount of noise they could make.

Jno. G. Raynor, the very capable director of boys and girls club work for Saskatchewan, was responsible for the arrangement of the daily program. Every minute of each day was provided for and the schedule was rigidly adhered to. The rising bell rang each morning at 6.45. Breakfast was served at 7.15 followed by drill under the direction of the Y.M.C.A. men. Two lectures each morning and two for each afternoon were a part of the daily regime and sufficient time was allotted to sports and recreation to insure no slackening of interest.

## Dr. Walter C. Murray Talks

On Tuesday morning, for the first time, the boys were officially assembled as a group. They were marched into Convocation Hall, and there for half an hour listened with rapt attention as Dr. Murray, President of Saskatchewan's magnificent University, drove home to each the value of ideals and the fact that accomplishment is largely based upon the motive of the man and the objective that he sets out to attain. So impressed was Dr. Murray with the intelligence of the boys in attendance, that at the close of his address he gave each one of the 62 present a gift consisting of two books. These books

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The Boys who attended The Guide Farm Boys' Camp at the College of Agriculture, Saskatoon. In the front row are Prof. Bracken, of the College; Mr. Herbert, U.S. Vice-Consul; Mr. Auld, Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Jno. M. Pratt, of The Guide Staff.



# United Farmers of Alberta

## Garden Plain

THE seventh annual picnic of the Garden Plain U.F.A. proved a most enjoyable event, the weather being fine allowed a large crowd to gather for the social occasion. The sports, ball game, bucking contest, tug of wars, and horse races were greatly enjoyed. The major prizes were awarded to many of the winners residing in the surrounding districts between Castor and Hanna.

The ball game resulted in a score 12 to 16 in favor of Garden Plain who met Lake Thelma on the diamond.

The bucking contest proved a wild west show in every sense of the word.

One of the principal features of the picnic was the address given to a large audience by J. Higginbottom, of Lone Butte. Mr. Higginbottom's speech entitled, "What the U.F.A. has done for me it can do for you," proved most interesting. In the evening the Lake Thelma orchestra played for dancing.

## Central Office Outing

The U.F.A. Central office and the United Grain Growers head office staff at Calgary had a very successful picnic at Bowness Park on Thursday, August 1. The employees of the two offices were taken out to Bowness Park on a special street car with trailer, about four o'clock in the afternoon. There boating and sports were indulged in, and very excellent picnic supper served. A very successful outing was wound up with dancing in the Auto Club pavillion which had been kindly loaned for the occasion.

## Swalwell Organizes

W. H. T. Olive, of Swalwell, reports that the organization of a local of the U.F.A. has been completed at that point. They have 17 members to begin with and are trying to get all the farmers in the neighborhood to join, as he thinks, "It is imperative all should join if we are to accomplish anything these days with a formidable array of manufacturers and politicians working insidiously against us."

W. Olive has consented to act as secretary until the Union is well started. Ray A. Bell has been elected president.

## Along the A.G.W.

Andrew Rafn, a former director, is still doing valuable work for the organization. He writes:—

"As mentioned in my previous letter, I visited Waskatemow, Warspite and Smoky Lake Unions on July 17 and 18. Two meetings were held, one in Waskatemow, and a joint meeting of the Warspite and Smoky Lake Unions was held in Warspite. The attendance was not all that could be desired, but those present were interested. These are all new unions and as far as they are concerned it is a matter of getting them to "stick." As for getting new members, I do not believe there was much done, but in Waskatemow we were successful in getting the women folk to join. They are all interested in the Egremont Livestock Shipping Association and are doing most excellent work in livestock and co-operative buying. There are a large number of Ruthenians in the country north-east of here along the A.G.W. and they are getting interested. If we can get them organized they will be one of the best U.F.A. sections at some future time. The frost has done lots of damage to wheat and some to barley in the Bon Accord district. Exactly how much is hard to judge just yet.

## A Solid Body

At the last regular meeting of the Harvest Vale local a resolution in regard to the hay situation was framed and sent to the minister of agriculture. Copies were also sent to Central office, Box Springs and Bowell U.F.A. locals, and also to the Redcliffe and District Welfare Association. A car of Galt coal was ordered through the co-operative department U.G.G. A car of oats has also been ordered and is en route. Two new members were added to the roll. They are endeavoring to

## Conducted Officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by the Secretary

H. Higginbotham, Calgary, Alta.

make their school district a solid U.F.A. body.

## New Local at Ray

Rice Sheppard reports that a very successful meeting of the farmers at Ray was held on the evening of July 24. The meeting was called for the purpose of organizing a local U.F.A. J. Duggan was elected chairman. Mr. Sheppard addressed the meeting on the work of the U.F.A. W. A. Warr of the United Grain Growers gave a talk on livestock marketing, co-operatively, and Mr. Rankin, of the U.G.G. introduced the U.G.G. Bond Issue. At the close a local to be known as Ray local was organized, starting out with 22 members.

The ladies were very interested in the work, ten of them signing up as members of the men's local. Later they hope to form a U.F.W.A. This point looks very promising for a strong

be registered for a limited term as a company with limited liabilities, without the addition of the word 'limited' to its name. Such a company cannot carry on any commercial business, nor can it pay any dividends to its members, but any profit made must be used in promoting the objects of the company. Any license so granted by the minister may be revoked at any time."

Your U.F.A. local cannot carry on such business and the only safe way for the members of the local would be to organize for the purpose of the telephone system and to apply to the minister of railways and telephones for a license pursuant to the above amendments to the Companies' Act.—U.F.A. Legal Department.

## Innisfail to Calgary

Jos. Stuffer, Director for Red Deer constituency, sends an interesting ac-

## Get Behind and Push

"It is no use for you to stand outside and find fault with your own organization. It is the only organization that has grown up in Canada that is able to accomplish anything for the benefit of the farmers. The more you help the organization, the more can be done for the farmers, and the more you hinder it the less can be done."—G. F. Chipman.

local. On July 18, Mr. Sheppard attended a picnic at Clyde and addressed a fine meeting. Twelve new members were enrolled. This local is also promising to become a strong one. The farmers are realising the benefits to be derived from organization and co-operation.

## Red Triangle Fund

The following letter was received recently from the Territorial secretary, National Council of Young Men's Christian Association at Vancouver:—

"I wish on behalf of the Western Territorial Committee of the National Council of the Young Men's Christian Association, to officially express our very hearty thanks to you for your assistance in the recent Red Triangle Fund Campaign, and particularly are we pleased with your action in circularizing the various local units of the United Farmers, as we have no doubt but that this action was a very great help to us in securing results. The response made by the people of Canada in this effort has been a splendid one, and the province of Alberta has done exceedingly well indeed, the total now reaching nearly \$300,000.—With kind regards, I remain, yours faithfully, H. Ballantyne."

## Rural Telephones

An amendment was made at the last session of the Alberta Legislature to the Companies' Act which provides as follows:—

"The Minister of Railways and Telephones, upon being satisfied that the association desires to be formed as a limited company to carry on the business of a telephone company, may by license, direct that the said association

count of his week out on the membership drive in company with Mrs. Geo. Root and J. M. Pratt of The Guide and M. W. Molyneux, of the U.G.G.

We had our first meeting at Innisfail. This was the only place where we had to deal with the Military Service situation. There were about 25 at this meeting. Mrs. Smith acted as chairman.

From Innisfail we travelled by car, as Mr. Molyneux had his car, so we were independent of the C.P.R. for once.

Bowden, our next meeting, was fairly well attended and much interest shown. The members of Bowden local are going to make a drive for members. Mrs. Root, in a very able and interesting address, presented the cause of the U.F.W.A. Those present agreed to form a local of the U.F.W.A. After the meeting we drove to Olds, and spent part of the next day in looking over the Demonstration Farm and School of Agriculture. In the afternoon we drove to Carstairs, an account of which meeting has already been given. The Carstairs people are certainly a live bunch. Mr. Pratt, of The Guide, is a whirlwind and drove many good points home.

Our party was royally entertained at the home of President Wood by Mrs. Wood and family. We all want to go back to Carstairs.

We certainly had a very appreciative meeting at Crossfield and had a very interesting as well as profitable meeting with a good attendance. Here Mrs. Root did some good work and lined up two locals for the U.F.W.A.

Our next and last meeting was held at Beddington, just out of Calgary. This is the only meeting held in the afternoon. The attendance was good and in all a very profitable meeting

## Organization for Defence

"A time is coming, and may be near at hand, when the farmers must choose between sovereignty and serfdom. All other branches of human endeavor are organized from banking to street sweeping, and if the farmers are to protect their own interests they must be organized so that they can control or at least restrain the actions of the government. It is deplorable that we should have class distinctions buttressed by organizations, but the farmers are the last to organize and the dangers of class-consciousness are not due to them. They are acting in self-defence."—Peter McArthur.

was enjoyed. Mr. Molyneux got in some good work here where the milk question was a live topic.

This concluded our series of meetings. I am satisfied that very gratifying results will be experienced by the U.F.A. during the year.

Now that the drive is over we must still continue and follow up the good work that has been started and not be satisfied until every farmer in the province is a member of the U.F.A.

## C.N.R. Main Line

Mrs. A. E. Postans, of Heath, who has been one of the speakers in the campaign reports as follows:—

"I left to go to Kitscoty on Sunday, June 16. Mr. Foster and myself were the only speakers there that evening, and he wasn't a U.F.A. man, but we managed very well. The meeting didn't seem to be generally known of by outside locals. I think there were about 40 present. At Islay we were very glad to have Mr. Parlyb with us. Had a fine meeting, also had a good meeting in Hall of Agricultural College in Vermillion.

"At Manville I spoke at a picnic about eight miles out, at Hamilton school in afternoon, and then in curling rink in Manville in the evening. We had quite a good turn out.

"Then we had about our largest meeting at Minburn I believe. Here, eight or nine new members paid up after the meeting."

## The Toll on Wheat

Speaking at meetings along the Lacombe-Coronation line, C. E. Brown, representing the U.F.A. and U.G.G., in urging every farmer to join their organization, said that in proportion to their numeric strength so would their political demands be listened to. In 1913, he said, their wheat was carried across the water for one cent a bushel in summer and three-and-a-half cents in winter, but that owing to the action of the shipping ring the rate was raised to 57 cents, so that on every car of wheat the farmer was robbed of \$500. Then again the railways took another \$400, so the Alberta farmer was robbed of \$900 on every car of wheat. Added to this a set of interested manipulators depressed the price and the poor farmers were thus doubly robbed of their fair return for all their hard work. These were some of the things the U.F.A. had fought against and had helped to alter and the farmer who would not join up was not helping to fight his own battle. In speaking of the market for wheat, Mr. Brown said that while there were 350,000,000 of people who would eat wheat, whatever the price, there were 700,000,000 who never tasted wheat, so that they could never raise too much wheat. Mr. Brown answered a good many questions and he urged every member to see to it that all their neighbors joined for thus only could the U.F.A. force the government to give them a square deal.

## Very Much Alive

The secretary of Stretton Local No. 17, Fred Mardeet, of Marwayne, in the course of a letter remarks: Although you do not hear from this local very often, I can assure you we are very much alive. Although few in number we make up in furiousness. If only the people who have the half Nelson on us could hear our remarks at our local meeting about one o'clock in the morning just before we break up, it would do them a world of good. All were in favor of the secretaries' convention.

## Will Fine Themselves

The secretary of Forbesville local, W.W. Camp, writes: "I have to advise you we are in the Big Drive for membership. Two new members were enrolled on June 28, and each member present agreed to try and bring in at least one new member for our next meeting, the last Friday in July. Some offered to furnish one new member or forfeit to the local the membership fee. We will get the members."

There are five local U.F.A.s around Killam.



# Manitoba Grain Growers

**T**HE success of the local association may usually be gauged by the success of the directors' meetings. In some few places of course the success attained has been largely attributable to the initiative and driving force of a single officer, and in others to a general progressive spirit which has actuated the community apart from any special direction through a select group. But generally, and very naturally, success comes through the co-operative activities of the board chosen to direct and lead the work of the association. It is folly to expect outstanding success if the directors do not meet and discuss and plan and work. When the directors are "on the job" there should be no such thing as failure.

It has been suggested that directors and other officers of the local association should be put through an installation ceremony and required to take an oath of office. Perhaps that would not be wholly desirable, but it is certain that every officer when he is elected should record for himself a whole-hearted resolution that he will do his utmost as an officer for the success of the cause. He should recognize that a special responsibility rests upon him for the furtherance of the best interests of the branch, and should so practically relate himself to that task that others will be inspired and attracted by his enthusiasm and his activity.

## For Public Welfare

As a group the officers and directors of the local branch should regard themselves as constituting a public welfare committee for the neighborhood. The interests committed to them by the association involve nothing less than that. By constitution we obligate ourselves to care for "the all round development of rural life with a view to making it as satisfying and as effective in the commonwealth as possible," and to "forward in every honorable and legitimate way, the interests of the rural population." Surely this demands that the nine men elected to official position in the local association shall earnestly question among themselves as to what service they may assist the association to render. Wherever good may be done, morally, economically, socially intellectually, there the association finds its sphere; and the directors should direct both in the search and in the task.

## A Specific Obligation

The last convention of the provincial association, recognizing the value of the weekly organ of the farmers' movement and the necessity for keeping our people familiar with our ideals and activities through reading its pages, passed the following resolution which speaks for itself and which should be seriously discussed by every board sometime during the year:—

"This convention urges as a means to the strengthening of our work, that every local association be asked to regard it as a primary obligation laid upon their board of directors to take as an essential part of each year's work, the arranging for a canvass of the association's immediate district in the interest of maintaining and extending the circulation of The Grain Growers' Guide."

When the annual meeting comes, every board of directors ought to report to their association as to the fulfilment of their duties as a branch.

## Everlastingly at It

If there ever was any slow-poke-ism in the working of the Grain Growers' movement it is being rapidly eliminated. Some of the district associations are already planning their fall work in detail and looking forward to such a closely organized and thoroughly co-ordinated campaign as has never been put on before. Here for example is a preliminary suggestion which is under consideration by the advisory board of one district:—

"To divide up the district into three sections. Then if we could get three

## Conducted Officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by the Secretary

W. R. Wood, 306 Bank of Hamilton Bldg., Winnipeg

men with their cars and make up a program of two or three speakers and have two meetings a day for each party. That would be six meetings a day, and would give opportunity to plan a meeting for every nook, hole and corner. Advertise thoroughly, get there with the program and in this way everlastingly keep Grain Growerism before the farmers."

There is something for all district workers to put in their harvest pipes and smoke during the dog days. The district that does this kind of thing does not depend on outside help. It means the enlistment not of one or two but of a staff of at least six or seven speakers from among their own associations, who will prepare themselves to give a week's service. The idea is to leave no "nook, hole or corner" untouched, and it is unquestionably the ideal that is needed. The slogan that must be taken up at a very early date is "One Hundred per cent. in every local association." Adequate consultation, advertising and canvassing will reach the ideal, especially when district and local officials have pledged themselves "everlastingly to keep Grain Growerism before the farmers."

## Kemnay's Women's Work

The Kemnay association organized its Women's Section about the middle of last March. They at once began active work along progressive lines. Before the end of the month they had secured a night with Miss Ada Ward on her work, "With a Blackboard in France." About the end of May they secured a course in home nursing conducted by Miss Clark of the Extension Department of the Agricultural College. A little later they arranged for a millinery class from the same department with Miss Blackburn as instructor. Then they had S. E. Clement, M.L.A., speak to them on "New Laws relating to Women," and early in June, Miss Cora Hind, of the Free Press, addressed them on the food situation. They arranged to have their members see the I.O.D.E. war slides on May 24, and in the realm of co-operative buying secured as a section a supply of fish. Thus in things material and intellectual, economic and political this group of live women grain growers are making their organization tell for the good of the community.

## For Better Schools

Mr. F. Ransom, secretary of the Souris district association, reports considerable interest and activity on the part of local branches in connection with the proposal to establish Municipal School Boards. The Trustees Association of Winchester and Brenda were planning a campaign along this line and the arrangement of meetings was made possible through the medium of our local associations. The series included meetings at Mountainside, Medora, Cranmer and Regent. Beside local speakers, these meetings were addressed by G. Hunter, inspector of public schools, who detailed certain weaknesses and injustices of present rural educational methods and urged that some change was necessary in order to secure efficiency and success. He described in detail the educational system of Denmark which had made

the people of that country one of the most progressive, enlightened and contented peoples in the world. He advocated the change to the municipal board as one which would tend to bring our Canadian population to this status, improving rural conditions generally and establishing a population of intelligent and efficient citizens upon the land. It would be well if this important and practical topic could be thoroughly thrashed out in every local during the coming season.

## New Associations

The need for organization of the rural population has never been more widely recognized in Manitoba than during the present summer. Conditions of living, the increasing cost of commodities, the increase of railway rates and the unparalleled activities of the big interests have been making people think and act. Economic conditions especially are being studied as never before and apart entirely from any influence of the Grain Growers' campaign local communities are taking the initiative and proceeding to organize. Two such cases are to be recorded for the past two weeks.

## Snowflake and Beausejour.

On Thursday, August 1, at the request of local farmers, J. L. Brown, of Pilot Mound, vice-president of the provincial association, and W. R. Wood, visited the town of Snowflake and addressed a large number of the people of the district. Following the addresses, those present decided to organize a local association, which was forthwith done, the officers elected being Isaac Motherall, president; R. T. Robertson, vice-president; W. H. Moore, secretary-treasurer; with Oscar Findlay, F. N. Bryan, W. Wallace, Arnold Barber, R. Motherall and C. Stewart as directors. The new branch expects to add largely to its membership during the coming months and will be in a position when the busy season is past to undertake an active community program for the winter.

At Beausejour following a canvass by the United Grain Growers Limited, widespread interest has been created in the association. At a meeting recently held, preliminary steps toward organization were taken, when 83 names were enrolled as members of the association. Here a new record is established in initial membership of an association, the largest up to this time having been 51. It is confidently expected that this number will be largely increased in the immediate future and Beausejour may, by the end of the year, be the largest local association in the province of Manitoba.

## The Fellowship of Campaigning

To campaign together generates comradeship. The brotherhood of the battlefield is one of the compensations for its suffering and its horror. The deeds of heroism that are done are mostly prompted by care for a man's fellow soldier. Even the peaceful campaigning of a Grain Growers' "drive" is a stimulating and inspiring experience. The workers in the recent summer campaign in Manitoba were without exception good travelling companions, and ready to take the occasional discomfort involved with a philosophic cheer-

fulness and bonhomie that added much to the general enjoyment. And as they tackled meeting after meeting together and faced daylight and dark, rain and shine, wind and dust in company there grew up a new and very pleasant camaraderie that will not soon be forgotten.

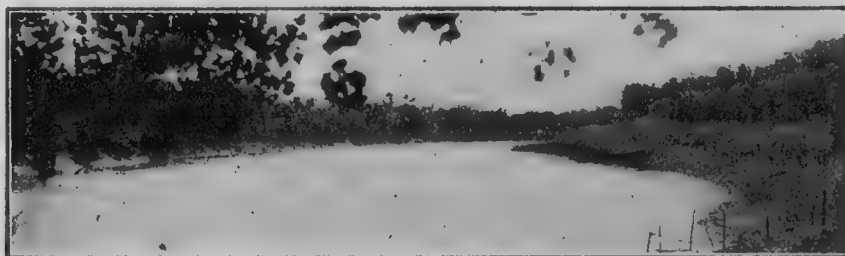
The groups were splendidly heterogeneous. A Missourian and an Arcadian, a Manitoban and an Albertan, a Roman Catholic and an Orangeman, a (former) Conservative committee-man and a (former) dyed-in-the-wool Grit, a grand-mother and a girl scarcely out of her teens, a school teacher and a journalist, a high Unionist and a Laurier-Liberal: all sinking their differences in order to loyally co-operate for the furtherance of the rural life movement of Canada. It was worth while being a grain grower to rub up against such a variety of personnel. If any little partizan or sectional prejudice still persisted in any one's heart, campaigning with such companions should have finally and fully dissipated it. For in spite of all differences of race and creed and political view, there was cordial agreement as to the fundamental necessity of organizing our rural life for its self-development and self-defence and in the prosecution of that aim, no efforts were spared.

## Unity of Interests

The hearty recognition of the unity of the various elements in the farmers' movement was another pleasant feature. The old association realized afresh its relationship to the farmers' company. It was reminded of the days when a business company organized to explore the intricacies of the grain trade and to secure fairer terms was the supreme necessity. In due time the need was met and the new organization today still stands loyal to the original ideals of service and the square deal. The men who represented the company made a plea, second to none in effectiveness, for the maintenance and extension of the association. The Women's Section was most efficiently represented. "The sentimentality and fad" notion was forever laid to rest and the branches were convinced that for community work there must be effective co-operation between men and women. The Grain Growers' Guide came to be known as the indispensable organ of the movement, apart from which no one can be kept adequately conversant with the present-day activities of the movement.

And last, but by no means least, there was the joy of the formation of new ties and the establishment of acquaintance with our local standard bearers at the various points touched. Every branch that is alive has an individuality of its own. There is always a faithful few who stand staunchly and strong for the cause and help to hearten the discouraged and to stimulate the indifferent. The kindly entertainment provided for the speakers at many points will not soon be forgotten. But greatest and best of all was the evidence frequently afforded that at almost every point there are some of the younger men who are acquiring accurate knowledge of the movement, its principles and its practice, and are becoming capable leaders of local thought and activity. Some day we will have a rally of these splendid fellows and it will be an inspiration to the whole movement when we gather three or four hundred who have seen the vision and set themselves to realize it. In the meantime there will be faithful work done in hundreds of quiet corners by these loyal volunteers and the association will gradually, but surely, be moved nearer to the ideal of "our rural life one hundred per cent. strong."

Practically, then, the greatest, the most fundamental of all reforms, the reform which will make all other reforms easier, and without which no other reform will avail, is to be reached by concentrating all taxation into a tax upon the value of land, and making that heavy enough to take as near as may be the whole ground rent for common purposes.—George.





# Saskatchewan Grain Growers

ON Wednesday afternoon of Regina fair week a meeting of the Education Committee of the Organization Department was held at the Central office for the purpose of outlining a suggested program for the winter meetings of the Grain Growers' locals. During a general discussion, Mr. Thomas, a member of the association, was introduced, who made the suggestion that a simple form of ritual should be prepared, along the lines of the fraternal societies, which he argued would create more interest amongst the members. Objection was taken to this on the ground that the fraternal societies experienced the same difficulties as those affecting the Grain Growers' meetings, and that in the absence of sick, funeral, and insurance benefits the introduction of a ritual was not likely to result in much more interest being taken in the meetings.

Amongst those who were in attendance were: H. H. McKinney, superintendent of organization, who presided; Mrs. V. McNaughtan, of Harris, director at large; G. W. Atkinson, of Cabri, and S. W. Yates, secretary, who also has charge of the publicity work of the association. On the motion of Mrs. McNaughtan, seconded by Mr. Atkinson, it was agreed that George Broadley, assistant superintendent of organization, be added to the committee. During a general discussion of the winter's work consideration was given to the preparation of a speaker's hand book, on subjects pertaining to the work of the association. It was decided, however, that as this would entail considerable labor and expense, it could not be entertained at the present time.

The matter of the establishment of a training course, which has been before the committee for some time, was again discussed, and received such favorable consideration that on the motion of Mr. Broadley, seconded by Mrs. McNaughtan, it was agreed that: "The executive be requested to arrange for a training course along the lines recommended by the convention of February last and that the course should be held during January, 1919."

At eight o'clock the same evening the committee resumed its sitting, when the balance of the time was spent in outlining a course of studies, which is being recommended for the meetings of the locals during the approaching winter. An effort is being made to have the programs printed in time to place in the hands of the secretaries before the winter meetings commence, and the following committee was appointed to complete the work of preparing the same and its publication at as early a date as is thought advisable, in readiness for the winter campaign. The committee appointed consisted of Messrs H. H. McKinney, S. W. Yates and Geo. Broadley.

## Help for the Red Triangle

The sum of \$65 has been remitted to the headquarters of the Red Triangle Fund, Y.M.C.A., Regina, by, Miss M. Gillan, secretary of the Kamantha W.G. G.A., on behalf of that body.

The secretary of the Sifton G.G.A., R. S. Baird, has also forwarded the sum of \$7.50 for the same fund, this amount being the proceeds of a Rally held by the Sifton local.

The help given to the Red Triangle fund by our various locals is greatly appreciated by the officials of the fund, who wish to express not only their own appreciation, but also that of the men overseas.

## Donation for Red Cross

The secretary of the Wingello G.G.A., Broderick, writes the Central office as follows, viz:—

"Enclosed please find \$16 as a donation to the Saskatchewan Red Cross Fund, from the members of the Wingello local No. 1004. This money was collected on Grain Growers' Sunday. We had services on that day, and a speaker from Outlook, Mr. Ingval Olson,

## Conducted Officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by the Secretary

J. B. Musselman, Regina, Sask.

editor of The Norden, gave us a splendid speech on the Farmers' Movement. —R. H. Aune, sec.-treas., Wingello, local.

As the result of a well-attended Grain Growers' meeting which was held at the Eskdale school, on the 20th inst., a local was formed which will hereafter be known as Eskdale local No. 1068.

The meeting was addressed by William Penny, of Balcarres, and after 22 members had signed up the following were elected the first officers: President, J. S. Simpson; vice-president, Mrs. William Glass; secretary-treasurer, D. W. Glass; directors, Miss J. Simpson, Mrs. L. S. Simpson, W. Dawson, J. Ross, J. P. Potter and James T. Brennan; auditor, B. C. Johnston. The second Saturday of each month was set for the day of meeting.

## Baby Clinics

The provision of baby clinics is especially important at the present time when so terrible a wastage is taking place in human life, and more especially when we take into consideration the fact that the birth rate itself is declining in all countries which are at war. This makes it all the more necessary that those babies and young children already in the world should have every care, not only to preserve life, but to preserve it in the best condition for effective service in whatever direction may be required.

Clinics have been established at several points in the province, and have revealed a large proportion of cases of defective children. Midale shows a total of 50 defects in 34 children out of 49 examined, showing only 15 children, or slightly over 30 per cent, of those examined perfectly normal. At Weyburn the clinic showed 45 defectives out of 88, or more than 50 per cent, and at Regina 59 children out of 172 examined were found defective, or slightly over one-third of the total. The latter case bears out the conclusion of Dr. Fought, that cities generally have better health conditions than the country, because country people largely disregard simple hygienic laws, while cities have the advantage of modern medical science; at the same time it also bears witness to the value of a clinic in the fact that a much larger percentage of the children were found perfectly healthy last year than in 1916.

If the wastage of human life is to be stopped it must be stopped where the wastage is greatest, and statistics show that more than one-third of the deaths in Saskatchewan, in 1916, occurred during the first year of life. It is an unanswerable argument for baby clinics, and it would be well if every rural municipality in Saskatchewan could establish its own clinic where children could have trained supervision right from infancy upward.

## Kindersley Picnic

The picnic arranged by the Kindersley local turned out a huge success. About 1,000 people were present, and had a very enjoyable time. The Hon. W. E. Motherwell, Minister of Agriculture; Dr. Myers, Rosetown, and Mr. and Mrs. John McNaughtan, of Harris, had been obtained as speakers, and their addresses were well received. The usual sports and a ball game also were held during the day and were participated in with much spirit. The Kindersley local is taking its share in the membership drive, and it is hoped that there will be a substantial increase in the membership of the local in consequence of the efforts which are being put forth.

## Discuss Freight Rates

An interesting out-door meeting of the Cleveland Grain Growers' Association was held on the school grounds

on Tuesday evening, July 30, the attendance being good for this season of the year. Considerable business relating to the association was disposed of, after which Mr. Ennis opened an impromptu discussion of the proposed increase in the freight rates. The discussion was carried on with animation by a number of the members present, the meeting being brought to a fitting conclusion by a resolution giving voice to the findings of the association. The next regular meeting of the local will be held on Tuesday evening, August 27, and all members are urgently requested to attend. The interests of the association depend so largely upon a regular attendance that all are specially asked conscientiously to take their part, however small, in the carrying on of the work.

The secretary of the Wolverton local, Wadena, has written the Central office enclosing a copy of a resolution which reads as follows, viz: "That in summer the vacation of schools be held from August 1 instead of from July 1, in all rural districts." This resolution has been forwarded to the Hon. W. M. Martin, the premier, for his attention.

## Reserve Grain for Seed

In common with other portions of the northern part of the province, Waseca has been badly hit by frost, which has made a clean sweep of the district, leaving most of the farmers without a single bushel of grain. In view of the conditions thus created, the members at their last meeting instructed the secretary to get into communication with the Minister of Agriculture and also with the Central offices of the association and the Co-operative Elevator company, urging immediate action in order that all grain in store which is fit for seed be made available for that purpose for next spring.

For the information of our members we may say that the question of relief is already under consideration by the authorities. Exactly what will be done cannot be stated at present, but the losses through frost and drought together are so very great that relief will be absolutely necessary to enable those who have lost their crops to carry on next year. Our members need not be unduly apprehensive in regard to this matter, as world conditions are so serious that something will have to be done to carry the farmers over till next year's crop can be garnered.

## Frozen Wheat Straw Feed

In common with farmers in other parts of North Saskatchewan the members of the North Gully local are faced with a very serious situation in consequence of the severe frost of July 23. A special meeting was called to deal with the matter, and a resolution was passed calling upon the government to take the situation in hand. The resolution calls attention to the fact that the frozen wheat straw, if cut and cured at once, would make good feed for stock, and requests the government, either provincial or federal, to consider the feasibility of handling it as early as possible, paying for it such amount as it was found to be worth.

There is no doubt whatever that the feed question is a serious one to many parts of the province, though the recent rains have relieved the situation considerably. At the same time the question is largely one of distribution—the getting of feed to the stock or of stock to the feed. An investigation has been conducted by the department of agriculture, and there is no doubt but what everything possible will be done to relieve the situation.

## Farmers Ask for Relief

The farmers in the southern portion of the province, by no means for the first time, are in a very unenviable posi-

tion, owing to the failure of the crop. Not only are they short of feed and seed, but in some cases even provisions are needed in order to carry them over the winter and enable them to put in a crop next year.

The particular district we have in mind is around Govenlock, where, judging by the communication received at the Central office, conditions are about as bad as they can well be. The question is, however, being taken up with the governments both at Regina and Ottawa, and it is hoped that they will see their way to take some action at an early date, so as to enable the farmers affected to stay on the land in order to prepare for next season's operations.

## Making Use of Natural Highways

A letter has been received from the secretary of the Perley local enclosing copies of two resolutions of great interest, which read as follows: (1) "Be it resolved that we, the Perley G.G.A. advise Central to bring the matter before the government of making greater use of the natural highways for transportation, with a view to reducing freight rates." (2) "Resolved, that the price be fixed on all commodities, or that the fixed price on grain be removed." The first of these two resolutions is of special interest, in view of the constantly advancing freight rates. The longer the war continues the higher these rates are likely to go. Competition is the only method of keeping them within reasonable bounds, and if any method can be devised for making use of the waterways of the country without an undue expenditure of capital it will no doubt prove a paying proposition; and these means of transportation will, of course, remain to compete with the railroads when peace returns.

## Patriotic Contributions

Our locals continue to give very generous support to the various patriotic and other funds, and we have great pleasure in recording the following contributions recently received at the Central office, viz:—

Banbury Local, Red Cross Fund	\$60.00
Norway Local, Red Cross Fund	19.50
Norway Local, Emergency Fund	10.00
Wolverton Local, Red Cross Fund	119.00
Wolverton Local, Social Service Council	7.00
Thornfield Local, Returned Soldiers' Welcome and Aid League	13.00
Cleveland Local, Agricultural Relief of the Allies	7.00

## Conserve Your Sugar

As the result of a conference with the International Sugar Commission the Canada Food Board has just issued an urgent appeal for the further conservation of sugar. A full review of the raw sugar situation, taking into account the balance of crop on hand and the requirements of the Allied countries, has led the board to the conclusion that the utmost possible conservation is necessary, in addition to the restrictions already in force with manufacturers who use sugar.

In order to get the best results in the refining of sugar it is necessary that 30 per cent. of yellow sugar be produced by the refineries, and consumers are asked to use yellow sugar instead of granulated whenever possible, and to restrict the ration to one and a half pounds per person per month. It is evident that we have not yet by any means felt the full effects of the war, and we shall do well to make some little restriction now rather than be compelled to submit to more drastic restriction later.

The secretary of the Spring Creek local, Geo. E. Ketcheson, has forwarded to the headquarters of the Red Triangle fund, Regina, the sum of \$15, being the proceeds of a Grain Growers' picnic at Doonside. The thanks of the members are due to Captain C. K. Morse, who rendered valuable service in connection with the picnic, its success being due very largely to his efforts.



# Splendid Livestock at Regina

*The Last of the Series of Big Summer Shows. One of the Best of the Circuit*



"Caradoc Diamond," "Caradoc Lily," and "Caradoc Jean." Three-year-old Clydesdale Stallion, two-year-old and yearling Clydesdale Fillies, all prize-winners at Saskatoon, Brandon and Regina Summer Fairs, 1918. Bred, owned and exhibited by S. Haggerty, Belle Plaine, Sask.

REGINA'S Summer Show, held from July 29 to August 3, was one of the best in its history. The exhibition association of Saskatchewan's capital, has been rather unlucky during the past year. When their 1917 summer exhibition was in full swing their grand stand was burned to the ground. Then last winter their magnificent Winter Fair building, one of the best in Canada, suffered the same fate. It looked for a while as if the stars in their courses had made a dead set against Regina. But the directors of the association were nothing daunted by these set-backs, for they went to work and now have erected a new grand-stand of reinforced concrete; having a frontage of over 600 feet, with a lofty roof, and capable of seating 4,000 people, while the bleachers at each side will seat 2,000 more. The weather was ideal for the fair week, and the attendance was splendid from both city and country. Farmers came by train and auto, there being over 5,000 farmers' automobiles parked outside the grounds during one of the best days of the fair. As for the financial success of the undertaking, it was fully assured early in the week; and when the show was over, there should be a comfortable balance to the credit of the association. There was a fine display of livestock, a good machinery exhibit, the usual exhibits by the Dominion and provincial departments of agriculture.

## The University Exhibits

Special mention should be made of the exhibit of livestock by the University of Saskatchewan. The animals in this exhibit, were not shown in open competition; the intention being to bring out the purely educational features and to interest and instruct the visitors as to what can be accomplished with proper feeding, breeding, good management, and care of livestock. For instance, the use of a good pure-bred sire was demonstrated by showing the progeny of "Marshall's Heir," the University's Shorthorn herd header. Then examples of careful feeding of swine, was seen in the swine exhibit, while the money to be made by keeping a few sheep, was shown in the pen containing an old range ewe with her 1916-17-18 progeny. The full returns from this ewe were tabulated in banner form at the head of the pen, and showed a net profit of over \$161. The ewe, herself, cost the University \$5.00 in 1913, her progeny of 1916, sired by a Shorthorn ram, weigh 200 pounds each; those sired in 1917, by a Southdown ram, average 125 pounds, while the Hampshire cross of 1918, runs close to 100 pounds. The wool from this ewe and progeny realized \$48.11.

Then the Farm Boys' Camp was another feature; over 300 boys from the country were given instruction in the judging of livestock, and listened to addresses from the provincial minister of agriculture, the deputy minister and members of the University staff.

The provincial health exhibit, the dairy exhibit, the poultry show, and the dog show were also all well patronized.



From left to right: "Lakeview Lady Laurier," "Lakeview Bar Lily," and "Lakeview Miss Dorothy," senior Ayrshire heifer calves; and "Lakeview Lochinvar," senior Ayrshire bull calf, all prizewinners on the Western Summer Fair Circuit, and the last named junior male champion of the breed, Regina Summer Show, 1918. Bred, owned and exhibited by Rowland Ness, De Winton, Alta.

Manager Elderkin, his staff and directors, are entitled to a lot of credit for their capable handling of the show, and the satisfactory manner in which everything passed off.

The judges were: Clydesdales, W. B. Greig, Govenlock, Sask., and John Guardhouse, Highfield, Ont.; Percherons and Belgians, A. L. Robinson, Pekin, Ill.; Shorthorns and Herefords, Thos. Clark, Beecher, Ill.; Aberdeen-Angus, John Guardhouse; dairy cattle, Professor Barton, MacDonald College, Que.; sheep, Col. McEwen, Byron, Ont.; and swine, D. C. Platt, Millgrove, Ont. There was, unfortunately, quite a little adverse criticism of the judge's decisions in some of the classes, but on the whole the awards were well received by exhibitors and ringside alike.

## CLYDESDALES

### Stallions

There was a good exhibit of Clydesdale stallions, although with a few exceptions, there were no really outstanding animals forward. Quite a few fresh horses appeared in each class here, which were not at any of the other fairs on the circuit, and these helped to stimulate interest in the judges' placings of those other animals which had gone the full round of the exhibitions. The chief exhibitors in this breed were: Thorburn & Riddle, DeWinton, Alta.; Hammill & Hunter, Regina; Vanstone & Rogers, North Battleford; R. A. Wright, Drinkwater; Geo. A. Stutt, Brookside; Thos. Halpenny, Regina; John Falconer, Govan;

Joseph Haggerty, Stony Beach; Swanton Haggerty, Belle Plaine; Robt. Sinton, Regina; P. E. Cooper, Tugaskie; N. C. Swinton, Montmartre; Geo. Oliver, Windthorst; Lachlan Kennedy, Regina; Thos. Clarke, Indian Head; The Dominion Experimental Station, Indian Head; J. E. Martin, Condie; H. T. Spooner, Abernethy; A. J. Bradley, Milestone; W. H. Ellis, Ellsboro; Jas. Ewart, Sintaluta; Geo. A. Stephens, Balcarres, and one or two others.

There was a fair turn-out in the aged class, Thorburn & Riddle were again easily first with "Scotland's Splendour." Bradley came second with a good clean thick set horse "Baldy Manner." Falconer came next with "Dunure Sparkling Hope," the most typey Clydesdale in the class, lacking a little in size. Haggerty was fourth with "Royal Colony Favorite," a rather plain horse, but a right good traveller. Fifth went to Sinton on "Heathcote," a good thick horse, showing a little the signs of wear, and sixth to "Baron Wallace of Hillcrest."

Three-year-olds were an indifferent class. First place went to Lachlan Kennedy on "Squire Kelvin," a good moving horse, a little long in the back; second to Stutt's "Brookside Mahomet," which really should have gone to the top; third to Cooper on "Denholm David," which did not show himself to advantage, and fourth to Oliver's "Dunure Lodge Garnet," a good horse but a trifle leggy.

Two-year-olds.—A medium class, first to Halpenny's "Gleniffer Stamp," a good moving colt, a trifle thin, but none the worse of that; second to Spooner on "Buchlyvie's Guard," a little under-sized, and whose hind legs were a trifle faulty; third to Haggerty's "Caradoc Diamond," which should have gone higher but he was swelled in the legs and did not look or show in anything like his usual form; fourth to Martin on "The Scout," a colt, a trifle long in the thighs, but outside of that he looked the best in the class; fifth to Vanstone & Rogers on "Gallant Biggar," a big upstanding colt with the makings of a heavy horse.

Yearlings.—A small class, first, Haggerty on "Caradoc Magic"; second and third,

good strong-boned females; 6, Bradley on "Grace Williams."

Foals.—1, Martin; 2, Thorburn & Riddle; 3, Bradley; 4, Wright; 5, Haggerty; 6, Ewart.

Dry mares.—A good class, 1 and 2, Thorburn & Riddle on "Neil of Alkton" and "Maggie Fleming," which were easy winners; 3, S. Haggerty's "Harviestown Nell"; 4 and 6, Thorburn & Riddle on "Albioness" and "Jessie Glenavon"; 5, Stutt on "Shallock Queen"; 7, Joseph Haggerty's good entry "Easter Lily." The first six mares have all been described in previous fair reports, they stood in the same places at Brandon the previous week, with the exception that here, "Albioness" went above "Shallock Queen."

In the three-year-olds, "Dunure Lodge Moss Rose," belonging to The Indian Head Experimental Station, was the only entry. She was worth strong competition; she is good size, has real feminine appearance, stands on good feet and clean legs, and moves straight and close. She was good enough to easily win the Canadian-bred female championship. In the two-year-old class, the Experimental Farm was again first, with "Maggie Currie," a very creditable light bay, with a shapely top, nicely coupled, and a stylish, close mover. S. Haggerty was second with "Caradoc Lily," Ewen, third, with "Nether Irene," and Thorburn & Riddle fourth with "Maggie Merilus."

Yearling fillies again found S. Haggerty's sweet bay, "Caradoc Jean," at the head of the class. Thorburn & Riddle were second with "Bankview Lady"; and Spooner third with "Lady Gartley Bonus." Clydesdale female, any age, shown by amateur exhibitor.—1, Bradley, "Grace Williams"; 2, Falconer, "Nether Irene"; 3, Ewart, "Dunmore Queen"; 4, Spooner, "Lady Gartley Bonus."

## Championships

Open and grand stallions.—Thorburn & Riddle on "Scotland's Splendour"; reserve, Stutt on "Brookside Mahomet"; Canadian-bred champion, Kennedy on "Squire Kelvin"; reserve, Bradley on "Baldy Manner's"; females, open, grand and reserve championship, Thorburn & Riddle on "Neil of Alkton" and "Maggie Fleming"; Canadian-bred championship, The Indian Head Experimental Farm on "Dunure Lodge Moss Rose"; reserve, Thorburn & Riddle on "Lady Ruby Rose."

## Specials

Best single mare or gelding in harness, sired by registered Clydesdale stallion.—P. Burns & Co. on "Jim"; 2, Thorburn & Riddle on "Albioness." Best pair of horses in harness, sired by Clydesdale stallion.—1, Thorburn & Riddle; 2, Burns & Co.; 3, Stutt. Five registered Clydesdales.—1, Thorburn & Riddle; 2, John Haggerty. Best pure-bred mare, any heavy draft breed.—Silver cup, Thorburn & Riddle. Best two-horse team in harness.—1, Thorburn & Riddle. Clydesdale mare and two of her progeny.—1, Stutt; 2, Bradley; 3, Haggerty.

## Heavy Draft and Agricultural Classes

Heavy draft grade mare or gelding.—1, and 2, Burns & Co. on "Diamond" and "Chief." Heavy draft team, 1 and 2, Burns & Co. Heavy draft team, open class.—Burns & Co. Four-horse team.—1, Thorburn & Riddle; 2, Burns & Co. Agricultural brood mare with foal at foot.—1, P. A. Humbert, Regina, "Peggy"; 2, Wm. Blair, Regina, "Nettie." Dry mare or gelding, foaled previous to January 1, 1915.—1, Smith, "Neil"; 2, Thorburn & Riddle, "Dan"; 3, 4 and 5, Burns & Co. "Bob," "Jim" and "Queen." It was impossible to follow the placing of Judge Greig in this class. The Burns' gelding "Jim," first all the way round the circuit, should assuredly have gone to the top here, while the first mare should have stood away down the line. Filly or gelding, foaled in 1917.—1, Thorburn & Riddle, "Jim." Team of mares or geldings.—1, Burns & Co.; 2, Smith. Three, the get of a pure-bred sire.—1, Burns & Co.

## PERCHERONS

As at the majority of the big fairs, this season, the Percheron breed was very poorly represented, and the same happened




A part of the line up of Shorthorn bulls at Regina Summer Fair, 1918. From right to left they run "Newton Loyalist," J. J. Elliott, Guelph, Ont.; "Augusta Star," J. G. Baron, Carberry, Man.; "Silver Mint," Geo. W. Chase, Rocanville, Sask.; and "King James," J. Balkville, Windthorst, Sask.



### Livestock and Feed

**R**EPORTS come from Saskatchewan and Alberta of cases where there is not sufficient feed for the livestock in the vicinity. The Dominion Department of Agriculture, the Provincial Departments, and the railway companies are co-operating to move the cattle to districts where there is sufficient feed and to have all possible hay cut for feeding the cattle during the winter. In some cases the cattle are being sold, and in other cases they are simply being pastured out to be returned again. In order to assist this situation, The Guide will publish, without charge, announcements of those who have cattle which they are not able to feed and would like to sell or pasture them. Advertisements of those who have plenty of feed and could handle more cattle will be published without charge also. This offer will remain open for the next few weeks, and announcements should be sent in freely.—The Grain Growers' Guide.

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at Regina, although some of the individual exhibits were of superior merit. Last year, the Percheron exhibit at Regina was of a high order, probably the best ever seen in Western Canada, and it is rather difficult to account for the lack of interest in this fine draft breed's exhibit this year. Lane & Co., of Calgary, had a nice lot entered, but were not forward; while feed and help problems, doubtless accounted for the absence of other exhibitors. Dr. Chas. Head, Regina; Hammill & Hunter, Regina; Vanstone & Rogers, North Battleford; J. Greaves, Brownlee, G. W. Booth, Semans; Parke & Ross Williams, Regina; E. H. Petersmeyer, Regina; W. S. Shore, Cupar and Blanchard, Regina, were the principal exhibitors.

The aged stallions were a good class. Head went easily to the top with "Ibis B"; an all-round excellent horse, strong in back and stifles, with a good front and closely coupled; second, to Booth, on "Kolmas," a flashy grey; third, to Vanstone & Rogers' "Anida," a thicker horse, with a lot of good things about him, although the judge faulted him on type; fourth, to Greaves; and fifth to Blanchard.

In three-year-olds, the red ribbon again went to Head on "Black Espoir," a dressy, shapely colt, with a full measure of the breed characteristics, for which Percheron men are looking; second and third went to Hammill & Hunter on "Wilson" and "Allimore," a black and a grey, both with good joints, and well topped, a pair of very serviceable sires.

In the two-year-olds this same firm were first and third, with "Frank" and "Saviny," and fourth with "Uberlette." This trio is all much of the same type, they all possess good sloping shoulders with level backs, and are fairly true in movement. Head was second with "Midas 3rd," an attractive colt with clean hard underpinning. Booth was first, in yearlings, with a strong-boned colt, and he was also at the top with "Kolmas" in the amateur class, and second with the above yearling "Vimy's Choice."

Females were few in numbers, Parke Williams was first in the dry mare class, with his wide-fronted, big, sweet mare "Nell." Head was second, with "Blue," a flinty-legged, good going female, and Ross Williams third with "Esther," a clean-hocked mare with a long, flashy stride.

Three-year-olds brought out only Petersmeyer's "Prudente," a mare worthy of strong competition.

In two-year-olds, Head was first with "Bessie," a very sweet female with lots of breed character. Ross Williams was second with "Oaklands Jewel," another good one.

The foal class and amateurs prize went to Booth. Head won open and grand stallion championship with "Ibis B," and Parke Williams secured the same honors in the females with "Nell." He also secured the Canadian-bred female championship with "Esther," while Hammill & Hunter secured the Canadian-bred stallion championship with "Wilson"; Booth being reserve with "Vimy's Choice." Booth also won the class for mare and two of her progeny, the special for brood mare with foal at side and the special for the best two animals either sex. Dr. Head and Parke Williams won the other specials.

### BELGIANS

Exhibitors of the Belgian horse at Regina were not numerous. Dr. Head, Regina; Vanstone & Rogers, North Battleford; Geo. Rupp, Lampman; and A. A. Downey, Govan, being the only exhibitors. Vanstone & Rogers won the aged class with the big, well muscled "Lucky D." Dr.

Head was first in three-year-olds with one of the best Belgian colts in Canada at the present time. He is the roan "Fox de Roosbeke," whose sire is the well-known States winner "Paul de Roosbeke," now in Alberta. The Head colt has as good legs as one would wish to see. He has size, is shapely, and well proportioned, and shows himself to perfection. Vanstone & Rogers had a most creditable entry second in "Dandy."

Downey was first in two-year-olds, with "Halifax," a nice even colt, not of a great size, but a very flashy mover. Rupp's "Golden," which was second, has lots of size, but he did not move well. Rupp was first in yearlings and Geo. Chambers, Regina, second. The Chambers colt appeared to be going lame, but both were good patterns of the breed.

In dry mares there was a good line-up of seven. Downey was first with a nice clean mare "Lillian Louvain," a very refined looking chestnut, not in great show fit but good enough to win at the International. He was also third and fifth with "Mina de Marcke" and "Sarah de Hooghade"; the first named full of quality, but lacking a little in size. Rupp was second, fourth and sixth with "Henriette," "Bostonia," and "Comet," all three of them stylish mares of breezy type, large and well fitted. Downey was first in three-year-olds with "Belle Isle," a stretchy mare with a good stride. Rupp had three high-class entries first, second and third in yearlings, and he was also first in foals.

Downey won the class for mare and two of her progeny, and also the ribbon for the three horses, the get of one pure-bred sire. Rupp came second in the latter class. Dr. Head won the open and grand stallion championship with "Fox de Roosbeke," and Downey the female championship and reserve with "Lillian Louvain" and "Belle Isle."

### SHORTHORNS

The Shorthorn show was a good one. The Barron, Carberry, and Elliott, Guelph, herds met each other here again. The herd from the Wright farms, Drinkwater, came to Regina, and there were a few entries from Jesse Balkwill, Windthorst, R. M. Douglas, Tantallon, and Geo. W. Chase, of Rocanville. The judges' decisions by no means met with universal approval, and it might be to the advantage of the directorate of the show to endeavor to secure in future a man as judge who is directly interested in the particular breed of cattle on which he is called to award the placings. There was a good turnout of bulls in the aged class. Elliott was first with "Newton Loyalist"; Barron second with "Augusta Star"; Chase had a good deep-fronted level-topped entry third, in "Silver Mint"; Balkwill was fourth with "King James," a good type of bull, hardly up to the size of those ahead of him, and not quite so good behind the shoulder; Douglas was fifth with "Happy New Year," a good entry.

Bull, calved July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917.—1, Elliott, on "Challenger"; 2, Wright, "Clarence"; 3 and 4, Barron, "Jubilee Star" and "Morning Star." Bred by exhibitor.—1, Elliott, "Challenger"; 2 and 3, Barron, "Jubilee Star" and "Morning Star." Calved July 1, 1917, to December 1, 1917.—1, Elliott, "Newton Perfection"; 2, Barron, "Star of Hope"; 3, Elliott, "Newton Crystal"; 4 and 5, Douglas, "Sunrise" and "Spicy Marquis." Calved on or after Jan. 1, 1918.—1, Barron, "Blythe Comet"; 2 and 5, Elliott, on "Conqueror's Crown" and "Newton Fame"; 3 and 4, Wright, on "Augusta's Golden Count" and "Tarty's Red Boy."



"Fox de Roosbeke," three-year-old Belgian Stallion. Champion of the breed, Regina Summer Show, 1918. Owned and exhibited by Dr. C. Head, Regina.



Bull, any age, shown by amateur exhibitor.—1, Chase, "Silver Mint"; 2, Balkwill, "King James"; 3, Wright, "Clarence," Senior and Grand Champion Bull.—Elliott, on "Newton Loyalist." Junior champion, Elliott, on "Newton Perfection." It will be noticed from the above awards that in the class for bull calved July 1, 1917, to December 31, 1917, Barron's "Star of Hope," junior champion nearly all round the circuit, went down to Elliott's "Newton Perfection," which had taken second place at the four previous shows. It was difficult to see the judge's reason for this placing.

#### Females

Aged cows.—1, Elliott, "Roan Lady"; 2 and 3, Barron, "Baroness Queen" and "Jubilee Queen"; 4 and 5, Chase, on "Moss Rose" and "Bandsman's Girl"; 5, Wright, on "Roan Lady 45." Wright's entry might easily have gone up to fourth place; she is a good bred looking cow, a trifle small, but very attractive.

Heifer calved July 1, 1915, to June 30, 1916.—1 and 2, Elliott, on "Rosa Hope 21st" and "Queen Emmeline"; 3 and 4, Barron, on "Lady Isabel" and "Lavender 46th."

Heifer, calved July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917.—1 and 3, Barron, on "Oakland Baroness" and "Ciceley's Gem"; 2 and 4, Elliott, on "Emma" and "Graceful Lady"; 5 and 6, Wright, "Missie Princess" and "Augusta Primrose." Exhibitors' class.—1, Barron; 2 and 3, Elliott; 4 and 5, Chase.

The surprise of the whole circuit came in the next class, heifer, calved July 1, 1917, to December 31, 1917, when Barron's "Lavender 47th," which had been at the top of her class at all the previous shows, as well as junior champion, went down to Elliott's "Orange Maid." The last named heifer has never been higher up than third place at any western show, with the exception of Edmonton, where she went second. It was impossible to find any reason for the judge placing her at the top here. Elliott was 3 and 5, with "Augusta of Langbank" and "Princess Emmeline" and Barron 4 on "White Heather."

Heifer, calved on or before January 1, 1918.—1, Elliott, "Brawith Rose"; 2, Barron, "Fairview Princess"; 3 and 5, Chase, on "White Rose" and "Silver Girl"; 4, Wright, on "Mountain Maid."

Amateur's class.—1, 3 and 4, Chase; 2, Wright; senior and grand champion and senior reserve female, Elliott, on "Rosa Hope 21st" and "Roan Lady"; junior champion, Barron, "Oakland Baroness"; reserve, Elliott, "Orange Maid"; reserve grand champion, "Oakland Baroness."

Groups.—Graded herd.—1, Elliott; 2, Barron; 3, Chase. Junior herd.—1, Barron; 2, Elliott; 3, Chase. Three, either sex, bred by exhibitor.—1, Elliott; 2, Barron; 3, Chase. Three, the get of one bull.—1, Barron; 2, Elliott; 3, Chase. Two, the progeny of one cow.—1, Barron; 2, Elliott; 3, Chase.

#### HEREFORDS

The six exhibitors of Herefords at Brandon came on to Regina to fight matters out before a new judge. In addition to the entries of Clifford, Oshawa; Curtice, Calgary; Chapman, Hayfield, Man.; Moffat, Carroll, Man.; and Fuller, Girvin, Sask., there were one or two entries from A. M. Brock, Wood Mountain, Sask., and W. S. Shore, Cupar.

Quite a few changes of placings from the Brandon show were in evidence here, and some of them by no means met with the approval of either the exhibitors or the ringside. This was especially true in the class for bull, calved July 1, 1917, to December 31, 1917, where Fuller's "Britisher Fairfax" went down to Curtice's "Beau Donald 215." This is the first time the Fuller calf has been beat on the circuit, and the judge's reason for giving him the second place was on account of his having a black nose. The Fuller entry was much superior to the second calf in every way, and a black nose in a Hereford is not a breed disqualification, although some judges do not like to see it; for that matter there was little to choose between the first two placings in this respect.

There was also a change in the aged cow class, where Moffat, who was second at Brandon with "Alto Belle," went down to fifth place here, and the same exhibitor's entry, "Lady Britisher," unplaced at Brandon, was in third place here. The first-named cow is also a little off color as far as the nose is concerned.

In the group class for graded herd, Clifford, who has won this class all round the circuit, was placed second, owing to lack of uniformity in his animals. It was difficult to fall in line with this placing. The full awards are as follows:—

Aged bulls.—1, Curtice, "Beau Perfection 48th"; 2, Moffat, "Byron Fairfax"; 3, Chapman, "Mack Fairfax"; 4, Clifford, "Brae Real 6th."

Bull, calved July 1, 1915, to June 30, 1916.—1, Curtice, "Beau Donald 192"; 2, Chapman, "Beau Major"; 3, Clifford, "Beau Gaston."

Bull, July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917.—1, Moffat, "Don Fairfax"; 2, Chapman, "Beau Major 2nd."

Bull, bred by exhibitor.—1, Moffat, "Don Fairfax"; 2, Chapman, "Beau Major 2nd"; 3, Black, "Footprint."

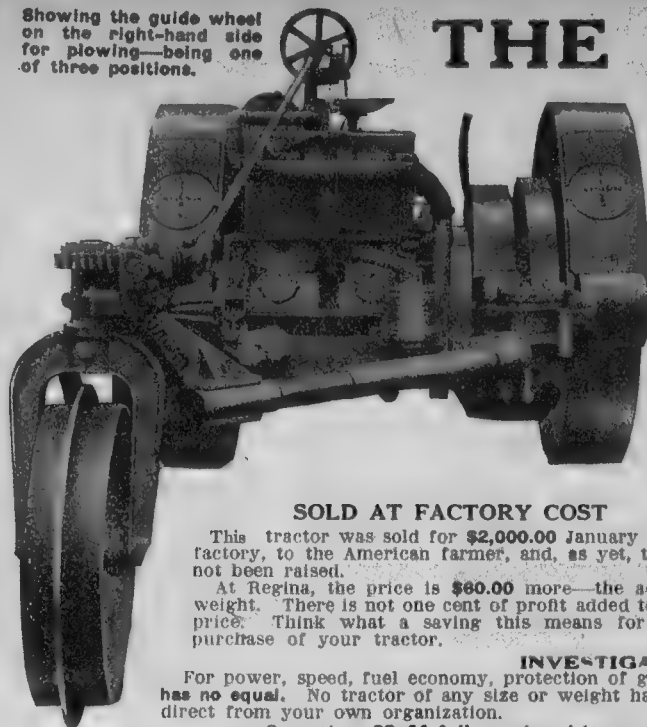
Bull, calved July 1, 1917, to December 31, 1917.—1, Curtice, "Beau Donald 215"; 2, Fuller, "Britisher Fairfax"; 3, Clifford, "Alvin Fairfax 2nd."

Bull, calved on or after Jan. 1, 1918.—1, Curtice, "Beau Donald 192"; 2 and 3, Chapman, "Beau Fairfax" and "Albert Fairfax"; 4, Moffat, "Barry Fairfax."

Bull, any age, amateur's prize.—1, Brock, "Footprint."

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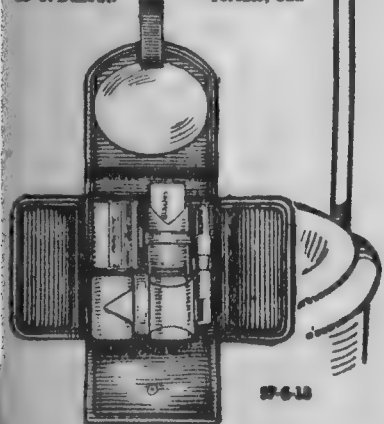
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### Females

Aged Cow.—1, Clifford, "Miss Armour Fairfax"; 2, Chapman, "Beau Fairy"; 3 and 5, Moffat, "Lady Britisher" and "Alto Belle"; 4, Curtice, "Belle Perfection 45"; 6, Field & Son.

Heifer, calved July 1, 1915, to June 30, 1916.—1, Curtice, "Belle Donald 236"; 2, Clifford, "Florence Fairfax"; 3 and 4, Moffat, "Dorothy Columbus" and "Miser Farmer"; 5, Chapman, "Lilac Columbus."

Heifer, July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917.—1, Clifford, "Perfection Lass 5th"; 2, Chapman, "Beau Queen"; 3 and 5, Curtice, "Belle Donald 239" and "Belle Donald 243"; 4, Clifford, "Della."

Bred by exhibitor.—1, Clifford, "Perfection Lass 5th"; 2, Moffat, "Rosetta Princess"; 3, Chapman, "Beau Queen"; 4, Curtice, 5, Clifford.

Heifer, July 1, 1917, to Dec. 31, 1917.—1, Clifford, "Miss Brae Real 18th"; 2, Curtice, "Belle Donald 254"; 3, Moffat, "May Fairfax"; 4 and 5, Chapman, "Beau Queen 2nd" and "Beau Queen 3rd."

Calved on or after Jan. 1, 1918.—1, Clifford, "Lady Armour Fairfax"; 2, Curtice, "Belle Perfection 68"; 3, Clifford, "Ruby Fairfax"; 4 and 5, Moffat, "Lady Vale" and "Britisher 1st."

Amateur's prize.—1, Shore, "Lady May"; Senior grand and junior championships, Clifford on "Miss Armour Fairfax" and "Perfection Lass 5th."

Groups.—Graded herd.—1, Curtice; 2, Clifford; 3, Moffat; 4, Chapman. Junior herd.—1, Clifford; 2, Curtice; 3, Moffat; 4, Chapman. Three, bred by exhibitor.—1, Curtice; 2, Clifford; 3, Chapman; 4, Moffat. Three, sired by one bull.—1, Curtice; 2, Chapman; 3, Clifford; 4, Moffat. Two, the progeny of one cow.—1 and 2, Curtice; 3, Clifford; 4, Chapman.

### ABERDEEN-ANGUS

The exhibitors of black cattle were: Jas. Bowman, Guelph, Ont.; E. C. Woods, Warman, and G. N. Buftum, Bechar, Sask. The last named herd was not in the best of show shape, although the animals were of a good type, and therefore they did not get further up than third or fourth place in their classes. Awards in full are as follows:—

Aged bull.—1 and 2, Bowman, "Young Leroy" and "Beauty's Leroy"; 3, Woods, Elmland Blom.

Bull, calved July 1, 1916 to June 30, 1917.—1, Woods, "Musgoe 29th"; 2 and 3, Bowman, E. P. Buscom and E. P. Bert; 4, Buftum, "Broadus Elcho."

Exhibitor's prize.—1 and 2, Bowman. Bull, calved July 1, 1917, to Dec. 31, 1917.—1 and 3, Bowman, "E. P. Radiator" and "E. P. Belmont"; 2, Woods, "Musgoe 71st."

Bull, calved on or after Jan. 1, 1918.—1, Bowman, "E. P. Pedro 2nd"; 2, Woods, "Byron of Eastview" 3 and 4, Buftum.

Amateur exhibitor's prize.—1, 2 and 3, Woods, 4 and 5, Buftum. Senior and grand champion bull.—Bowman, on "Young Leroy"; junior champion, Woods, on "Musgoe 29th."

### Females

Aged cow.—1, Woods, "Middlebrook Pride 9th"; 2, 3 and 5, Bowman, "E. P. Rosebud 20th"; "E. P. Rosebud 15th" and "E. P. Beauty 9th"; 4, Buftum, "Ida of Eastview."

Heifer, calved July 1, 1915, to June 30, 1916.—1 and 3, Bowman, "E. P. Emmeline" and "E. P. Rosebud 26th"; 2, Woods, "Balmedie Pride 6th"; 4, Buftum, "Lucy Ellen B."

Heifer, calved July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917.—1, Woods, "Musgoe Heather Girl"; 2, 4 and 5, Bowman, "E. P. Rosebud 29"; "E. P. Idalia" and "E. P. Witch"; 3, Buftum, "Ida 3rd of Fairview."

Exhibitor's prize.—1, 3 and 4, Bowman, "E. P. Rosebud 29th"; "E. P. Idalia" and "E. P. Witch"; 2, Buftum, "Ida 3rd of Fairview."

Heifer, calved July 1, 1917, to Dec. 31, 1917.—1 and 3, Bowman, "E. P. Pride 19th" and "E. P. Rosebud 31st"; 2, Woods, "Musgoe Heather Rose."

Heifer, calved on or after Jan. 1, 1918.—1, Bowman, "E. P. Keepsake 21st"; 2, Woods, "Musgoe Duchess 3rd."

Amateur's prize.—1, Woods; 2, 3 and 4, Buftum; senior, grand and junior championships, Woods, "Middlebrook's Pride" and "Musgoe Heather Girl."

Groups.—Graded herd, 1, Bowman; 2, Woods. Junior herd, three, bred by exhibitor, and three, sired by one bull.—1, Bowman. Two, the progeny of one cow.—1, Bowman; 2, Buftum.

### DUAL-PURPOSE SHORTHORNS

Cow, calved previous to July 1, 1915, to be shown in milk.—1, Barron, "Fairview Jubilee Queen"; 2 and 3, Chase, "Moss Rose" and "Perfection 4th"; 4, Elliott, "Rose Lee 2nd"; 5, Barron, "Fairview Baroness Queen."

Herdsmen's Competition.—1, Clifford, (herdsman, J. R. Johnson); 2, Buftum, (herdsman, Chas. Buftum); 3, Fuller, (herdsman, Geo. Barclay); 4, Barron, (herdsman, Geo. Morrison); 5, Moffat, (herdsman, M. E. Franklin);

Boy and girl competition.—Calf, male or female, calved in 1917.—1, Chas. Buftum, Bechar, Sask., "Broadus Elcho"; 2, Philip Leech, Jr., Baring, Sask., "Queenie." Best calf.—Philip Leech, "Queenie."

### DAIRY CATTLE

Clark & Sims, Eastview Stock Farm, Argyle, Man., and Geo. Bevington, Winterburn, Alta., again tried issues here, with the addition of exhibits from W. S. Shore, Cupar, W. E. N. Hodgkins, Domremy, and G. W. Thurston & Sons, North Regina. Bevington took first placing in all the bull classes. He was also second in the aged

bull class. Hodgkins was second in two-year-olds. Thurston & Sons took the same placings in bulls, calved July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917. Clark & Sims got the blue ribbon for bull calved July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917, and on bull, calved on or after Jan. 1, 1918. They also won 1, 2 and 5 in the Amateur exhibitor's section, with Shore second and Hodgkins third. Bevington won the senior, grand and junior championships, with "Colony Major Posch Tensen" and "Major Schnelling Faforit." In females, the premier awards were more evenly distributed. Clark & Sims were first and third in aged cows with "Ruby Nig" and "Island Belle Rooker." They were also first in two-year-old heifers with "Lady Pontiac Rooker," and second and third in heifer, calved July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917, with "Bessie Nig Korndyke" and "Lady Ruby Nig." Bevington was first in the last-named class with "Duchess Tensen A." He won the class for heifer, calved July 1, 1917, to Dec. 31, 1917, with "Countess Marian Pieterje," and the calf class with "Lady Belle Pieterje." Thurston & Sons won the first three places in the amateur exhibitor's class. Clark & Sims won the senior and grand championships with "Lady Ruby Nig"; Bevington the junior championship, with "Lady Belle Pieterje." The group prizes went all to Bevington, with second place to Clark & Sims.

### AYRSHIRES

The Ayrshire herds of Rowland Ness, DeWinton, Alta., and F. H. O. Harrison, of Copford Farm, Pense, met here, with the addition of a few entries from A. D. McDonald & Sons, Napinka, Man. Ness got the red ribbon in every class, both male and female, all the championships and all the group prizes. Harrison, whose herd is not so quite well fitted, although it contains some good animals, had to be content with a few second and some third prizes.

The Ness herd contains bigger animals, his bulls have length, strength and straightness of top line, while his females possess femininity and dairy temperament. The same, of course, can be said of many of the animals in the competing herds, but they have not the show fit the Alberta animals possess.

### SHEEP

The sheep show, while not as large as Brandon the previous week, was on the whole just as good and the competition in many of the breeds was particularly close and keen.

### SHROPSHIRE

In Shropshires, F. T. Skinner, Indian Head, G. N. Buftum, Bechar, Archie McEwen, Brantford, Ont., Jack F. Rushton, Rocanville, and W. L. Trann, Crystal City, Man., were the exhibitors. The following are the awards in this breed: Ram, two shears or over.—1 and 3, Skinner; 2 and 4, McEwen. Shearling ram.—1 and 3, Skinner; 2 and 4, McEwen. Ram lamb.—1 and 3, Skinner; 2, McEwen; 4, Rushton. Amateur prize.—1, Buftum; 2, Trann; 3, Skinner. Champion ram, Skinner. Aged ewe with lamb at foot.—1, McEwen; 2 and 3, Skinner. Shearling ewe.—1, 3 and 4, McEwen; 2, Skinner. Ewe lamb.—1 and 2, McEwen; 3 and 4, Skinner. Amateur prize.—1 and 2, Rushton. Champion ewe, Skinner. Pen.—1, Skinner; 2, McEwen.

### SOUTHDOWNS

Arkell and Skinner were the only exhibitors in this breed. Aged Ram.—1, Arkell; 2 and 3, Skinner. Shearling ram.—1, Arkell; 2 and 3, Skinner. Ram lamb.—1, Arkell; 2 and 3, Skinner. Champion ram.—1, Arkell. Aged ewe.—1 and 2, Skinner. Shearling ewe.—1 and 2, Arkell; 3 and 4, Skinner. Ewe lamb.—1 and 2, Skinner; 3 and 4, Arkell. Champion ewe.—Arkell; Pen.—1, Arkell; 2, Skinner.

### OXFORDS

E. Barbour & Sons, Hillsbourg, Ont., H. S. Currie, Castor, Alta., A. D. McDonald & Son, Napinka, Man., The Western Stock Ranches, Calgary, and P. Arkell & Sons, Teeswater, Ont., were the exhibitors. Awards: Aged ram.—1, Barbour; 2, Currie; 3, Arkell; 4, Western Stock Ranches. Shearling ram.—1 and 3, Barbour; 2, Currie; 4, Arkell. Ram lamb.—1 and 2, Barbour; 3 and 4, McDonald & Son. Champion ram.—Barbour. Aged ewe.—1 and 3, Barbour; 2, Arkell; 4, Currie. Shearling ewe.—1 and 2, Barbour; 3, Arkell; 4, Currie. Ewe lamb.—1 and 2, Barbour; 3, Arkell; 4, Currie. Champion ewe.—Barbour. Pen.—1, Barbour; 2, Currie; 3, Arkell.

### LEICESTERS

C. Oakes, Kisbey, Sask., G. E. V. Smith, Crystal City, Man., J. A. Thompson and H. J. Thompson, Weyburn, Sask., and I. J. Rushton, Rocanville, were the exhibitors in this breed. Awards: Aged ram.—1 and 2, Rushton; 3 and 4, Oakes. Shearling ram.—1, J. A. Thompson; 2 and 4, Oakes; 3, Rushton. Ram lamb.—1, H. J. Thompson; 2 and 4, Oakes; 3, Rushton. Amateur prize.—1, Rushton; 2, J. A. Thompson; 3 and 4, H. J. Thompson. Champion ram.—Rushton. Aged ewe.—1 and 2, Oakes; 3, Rushton; 4, J. A. Thompson. Shearling ewe.—1 and 2, Oakes; 3 and 4, Rushton. Ewe lamb.—1 and 2, Rushton; 3, Oakes; 4, J. A. Thompson. Amateur prize.—1, Rushton; 2, H. J. Thompson; 3 and 4, J. A. Thompson. Champion ewe.—Rushton. Pen.—1, Oakes; 2, J. A. Thompson; 3, H. J. Thompson.

### SUFFOLKS

James Bowman, Guelph, Ont., was the

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only exhibitor, and had everything his own way.

## HAMPSHIRE

P. Arkell & Sons, Teeswater, Ont., and A. McEwen, Brantford, Ont., divided the money between them. Aged ram.—1, Arkell; 2, McEwen. Shearling ram and ram lamb.—1 and 2, McEwen in both classes. Champion ram, Arkell. Aged ewe, shearling ewe, ewe lamb, championship, and pen.—McEwen.

## SWINE

### YORKSHIRES

Exhibitors in this breed were: J. F. Cooper, Tugaskie, Sask.; H. Thompson, Regina, Sask.; C. W. Thurston & Sons, North Regina, Philip Leech, Baring, Sask.; A. D. McDonald & Son, Napinka, Man.; W. Gilbert, Stony Plain, Alta.; and G. Ball & Sons, Strathcona, Alta. The show of this breed was the finest probably ever seen at Regina, and competition was close. Boar, two years or over.—1, McDonald; 2, Thurston. Boar, over one year and under two.—1, McDonald; 2, Gilbert; 3, Leech. Boar, over six and under 12 months.—1 and 4, McDonald; 2 and 3, Leech. Boar, under six months.—1 and 2, Cooper; 3 and 4, Leech. Boar, any age, shown by amateur exhibitor.—1, 2 and 3, Thurston. Best Boar, any age.—1, Cooper. Sow, two years or over.—1, McDonald; 2 and 3, Leech; 4, Thurston. Sow, over one year and under two.—1, Cooper; 2 and 3, Leech; 4, Thurston. Sow, over six months and under 12.—1 and 2, Cooper; 3, Leech; 4, McDonald. Sow, any age, shown by amateur exhibitor.—1, 2 and 3, Thurston; 4, H. Thompson. Sow, any age.—Cooper. Boar and three sows, any age.—1, Cooper; 2, McDonald; 3, Leech. Four pigs, under six months old, the get of boar bred and owned by exhibitor.—1, Cooper; 2, McDonald; 3, Leech; 4, Thurston. Four pigs, under six months old, the produce of one sow, bred and owned by exhibitor.—1, Cooper; 2, McDonald; 3, Leech.

### BERKSHIRES

Boar, two years or over.—1, R. A. Wright, Drinkwater, Sask. Boar, over one and under two years.—1 and 2, Wm. Gilbert. Boar, under six months.—1 and 2, Gilbert; 3 and 4, Wright. Boar, any age, shown by amateur exhibitor.—1, Jesse Balkwell, Winthorst, Sask. Sow, two years or over.—1, Gilbert; 2, Wright; 3, Balkwell. Sow, over one and under two years.—1, Gilbert; 2 and 3, Wright. Sow, over six and under 12 months.—1 and 4, Gilbert; 2, Balkwell; 3, Wright. Sow, under six months.—1 and 2, Gilbert; 3 and 4, Wright. Sow, any age, shown by amateur exhibitor.—1 and 2, Balkwell. Best sow, any age.—Gilbert. Boar and three sows, any age.—1, Gilbert; 2, Wright. Four pigs, under six months old, the get of one boar, bred and owned by exhibitor.—1, Gilbert; 2, Wright. Four pigs, under six months old, the produce of one sow, bred and owned by exhibitor.—1, Gilbert; 2, Wright.

### TAMWORTHS

Boar, over one and under two years.—1, Rushton. Boar, over six and under 12 months.—1, J. A. Thompson; 2 and 3, Gilbert. Boar, under six months.—1 and 2, Gilbert; 3, J. A. Thompson. Best Boar, any age.—Gilbert. Sow, two years or over.—1, Cooper; 2 and 3, Gilbert. Sow, over one and under two years.—1 and 2, Gilbert. Sow, over six and under 12 months.—1 and 2, Gilbert; 3, J. A. Thompson. Sow, any age, shown by amateur exhibitor.—1, Cooper; 2 and 3, J. A. Thompson. Best sow, any age.—Gilbert. Boar, any age, and three sows, any age.—1, Gilbert; 2, J. A. Thompson. Four pigs under six months old, the get of one boar, bred and owned by exhibitor.—1, Gilbert; 2, J. A. Thompson.

### POLAND-CHINAS

Chas. A. Connelly, Alida, showed some fine Poland-Chinas. His herd boar is an especially high-class animal, and good enough to win anywhere, either in this country, or on the other side of the line.

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G. E. White, Lacombe, Alta., and D. E. Runkle, Estlin, Sask., competed under this class. White, with his O.I.C.'s, had pretty well the best of matters all through. Runkle won second and third in boar under six months; first in male and female amateur class; first and second for sow, under six months; championship for sow, and first for pen four pigs under six months, the get of one boar, and also for four pigs the produce of one sow.

### Bacon Hogs

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Boy and girl competition, pig, male and female littered in 1917.—1, Herbert J. Thompson, Weyburn; 2, Philip Leech, Jr., Baring, Sask.; 3, John Leech, Baring, Sask.



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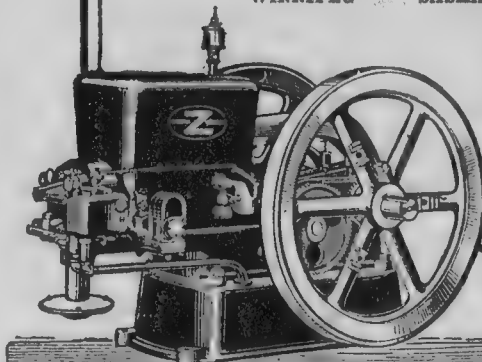
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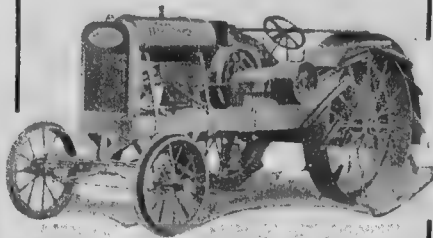
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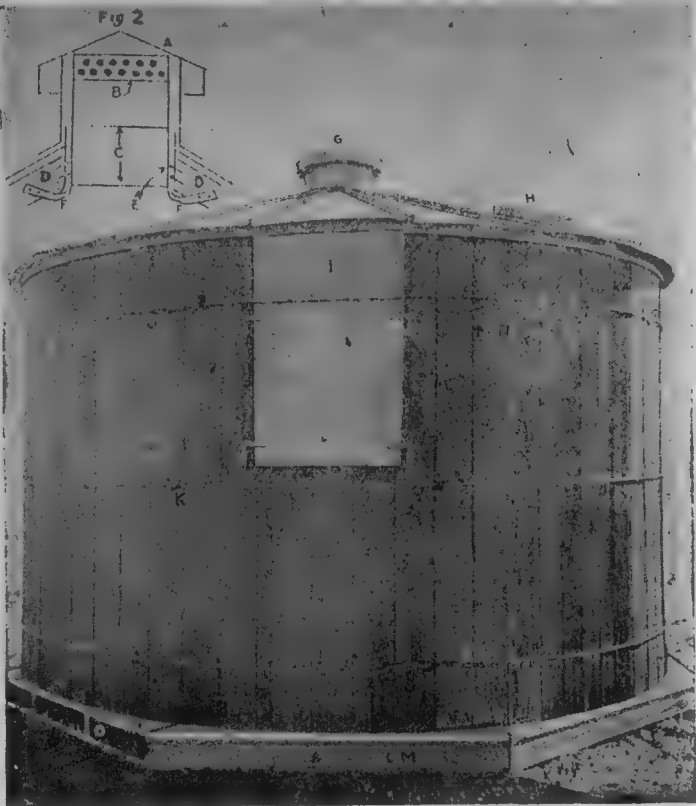
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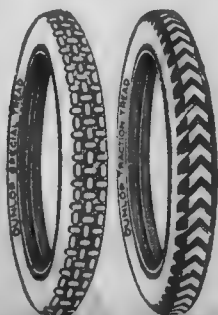
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# Livestock

### Foals in Hot Weather

The seventy days between July 1 and September 10 will, in many cases, determine the condition for the next ten months of foals now suckling their dams. The well bred foal must have good care if it is to develop as its parentage warrants. Never was the difference in value between the good foal and the inferior one greater than at present. It is possible that it will not pay to feed grain to the foal from inferior parents which promises at best to become nothing more than a cheap, nondescript horse.



Fast Friends

The supply of mother's milk which foals have had since birth, together with good pasture and reasonably cool spring weather, have kept most of them in good condition up to the present. But the extremely hot weather and flies of summer, the dry and usually scarce pasture of July and August, and the hard work done by the mares, all work hardships on nursing foals, if they are not protected against these conditions. Spring foals will learn to eat grain readily if given a chance, and it is profitable with good foals to arrange so that they can have access to clean, fresh grain.

If foals' mothers are being used for farm work, the foals should not be allowed to follow them, but should run together in a roomy, clean, well ventilated box stall or paddock. If a small pasture surrounded by a good fence and containing shade is available, it makes a fine place for foals. Fresh water should be available constantly, if possible, or else it should be supplied often.

Foals soon become accustomed to staying in a paddock, nursing morning, noon, and night, and running with their dams during the night. Handled in this way, foals will go through the trying time of summer in better shape than those treated otherwise. They can be weaned without difficulty and without a setback; and after weaning time, pasture will again be better, the weather will be cooler and they will go into winter quarters in a satisfactory condition.

### Stallion Enrollment

Reports from the department of agriculture at Winnipeg would indicate that this has been the most successful season in the history of the Stallion Enrollment Act. There has been several prosecutions this year, the first since the act was put in force. As was explained by J. H. Evans, deputy minister of agriculture, it is up to the people themselves to see that the provisions of the act are carried out and it is only by co-operation on the part of those interested that it can be made effective.

The following extract taken from the report of Stallion Enrollment Board of 1916 is worthy of mention: "A study of the horse-breeding industry and the enactment of legislation affecting same should prove of great interest to the people of Manitoba. We find on record an Act, known as 'The Horse Breeders' Lien Act,' passed in the eighth session of the legislature of Manitoba during 1893, and introduced before the house by Dr. J. G. Rutherford, then member of Lakeside constituency. As far as can be ascertained this is the origin of legislation requiring the enrollment of stallions standing for public service."

### Synopsis R.O.P. Report

The tenth annual report issued by

the Dominion Department of Agriculture on the Canadian Record of Performance of pure-bred dairy cattle covering the period April 1, 1917, to March 31, 1918, gives some interesting figures showing the development of this very important work as it relates to the improvement of the dairy cattle of the Dominion.

In the Holstein-Friesian class, 55 mature cows, 20 four-year-olds, 32 three-year-olds, and 70 two-year-olds, a total of 171 qualified for the test.

The Ayrshire breed made a good showing, 177 head in all, made up as follows: 54 mature cows, four-year-olds, 18; three-year-olds, 38; and two-year-olds, 61.

Sixty-eight head represents the Jersey, comprising 20 mature cows, 8 four-year-olds, 13 three-year-olds, and 27 two-year-olds.

Shorthorns, although not a special-purpose dairy breed show a total of 51 head: 23 mature cows, 7 four-year-olds, 13 three-year-olds, and eight two-year-olds.

The Ayrshire cow (mature), "Holehouse Flirt of Trout Run," owned by J. L. Stansell, Staffordville, Ont., with a record of 14,522 pounds of milk, heads the list with this breed. The two-year-old heifer, "MacGregor's Laurie May," owned by the Nova Scotia Agricultural College, made an excellent showing, producing in less than one year over 13,000 pounds of milk and 503 pounds of fat.

The Holstein-Friesian cow, "Desta," owned by J. Knapp, Merrickville, Ont., produced 27,128 pounds of milk and 839 pounds of fat in 365 days. A splendid three-year-old yearly record was made by a heifer owned by Rivers of Ingersoll, Ont. being 23,274 pounds of milk and 843 pounds of fat.

"Blossom of Avelreagh," a cow owned by Barton, of Olliwack, B.C., with a record of 14,587 pounds of milk and 774 pounds of fat, heads the list in Jerseys.

In the Shrothorn, "Iford Waterloo Barons," owned by the Agricultural College, Guelph, gave 13,314 pounds of milk, with 472 pounds of fat.

Among Western Canada breeders the following names appear as having owned cows that have qualified in the R.O.P. test during the past year. C. E. Thomas & Son, Lloydminster, Sask.; W. A. White, Carmangay, Alta.; John Russell, Alix, Alta.; G. E. White, La-combe, Alta.; Wm. Gilbert, Stony Plains, Alta.; B. H. Thomson, Boharm, Sask.; Brew Bros., Lloydminster, Sask.; Brandon Experimental Farm; Indian Head Experimental Farm; Department of Agriculture, Edmonton, Alta.; University of Saskatchewan; Hospital for Insane, Selkirk, Man.; and C.P.R. Demonstration Farm, Strathmore, Alta.

### Stomach Worms in Sheep

During the months of July, August and September, the trouble with stomach worms is most likely to occur. An infested flock is not a source of profit and every precaution should be taken to stamp out the disease. Where land is broken frequently, or where a rotation of crops is practiced, very seldom will the disease get a foothold. On the other hand, land upon which sheep have pastured continuously for a number of years often means trouble with the flock. Older sheep are not so susceptible to stomach worms as lambs. The symptoms are quite marked. The infected sheep show a general lack of vigor and become very thin, usually accompanied with scouring. The wool becomes harsh and lacks lustre and in some cases, the animals become quite thin. Not infrequently a soft swelling will appear on the lower jaw during the day, disappearing again at night. The most reliable symptom of any is indicated by the color of the inside of the lower eyelid, which, in a natural state, should appear pink, showing an abundance of blood. A pale yellow color is a sure sign of stomach worms. As is the case in most ailments of livestock, prevention is much better than attempting a cure.

Frequent changes of fresh, clean pasture during the summer months will be very effective in preventing the ravages of stomach worms. The use of annual pastures such as rape, or a



mixture of oats and barley will aid in providing a change.

When the flock has already shown symptoms of stomach worms, they may be successfully treated as follows: The flock to be treated should first be starved by shutting up over night. In the morning the stomach will be empty, which will make the treatment more effective. Prepare a dose consisting of five ounces of whole milk, one tablespoon of gasoline, one tablespoon raw linseed oil. This is sufficient for one lamb. For older sheep, increase the gasoline to one-and-one-half table-spoons, the amount of milk and oil remaining the same. It is necessary to repeat this dose for three successive days, or in case the animals have become very weak, it might be administered every other day until they have received three doses.

#### Conserving Manitoba Hay

The tie-up in the mail service hampered to a considerable extent the development of the plan put on foot by the department of agriculture for conserving the hay in the northern sections of Manitoba. Blank forms, including nine sections of land have been prepared and these have been forwarded to about 300 postmasters, all in the district north of township 14, with the request that they indicate on the enclosed map those sections on which reasonable quantities of hay may be procured. In this way it is expected the department will get to know into what area it will warrant the despatching of hay outfits. As explained by J. H. Evans, deputy minister of agriculture, his department must keep in mind the fact that unless there is a considerable volume of hay in a particular district, it would scarcely warrant going to the expense of sending an outfit. In other words, the scheme would be too costly if it were forced to move about from one district to another and not be able to secure more than 20 to 30 tons in each.

Already several men have interviewed the department with a view of getting contracts for cutting hay, in some cases to the extent of 50,000 tons. The rain that was pretty general throughout the province recently has resulted in a more hopeful outlook so far as the feed question is concerned. Many farmers who, two weeks ago, had very little feed in sight, feel now that the situation is not so critical. For this reason, they are undecided as to the amount of hay they will require. It is therefore not easy for those in charge of the scheme to estimate what the demand for feed will be. However, they are arranging to push forward the plan and expect to have everything in readiness in due time.

#### Saskatchewan Clyde Men to Boost the Breed

At a meeting of the Saskatchewan Clydesdale Horsebreeders' Association held at Regina during Fair week, one of the motions put and carried unanimously, was to take up with the Clydesdale Association of Canada the question of purchasing a six-horse team of geldings and to show these geldings at all the principal exhibitions both in Eastern and Western Canada, as an example to all Clydesdale men and horsemen generally, of what is looked for, from the use of good sires of size and substance. There is no doubt whatever, but of late years, in Canada especially, the Clydesdale has been lacking in these particular properties, which are essential in the draft horse. The idea is a good one, and deserves the consideration of the Clydesdale Association.

One of the objections voiced by an Eastern man after the meeting was the care of the animals, during the balance of the year, but there are many Clydesdale enthusiasts in the West, who would willingly do their best to overcome any difficulties of this nature.

The livestock in the countries of the Allies in Europe has been decreased by 46,000,000 head since the beginning of the war. Forty per cent. of the hogs in France have been killed, and 35 per cent. of the sheep. It is estimated by French officials that French livestock cannot be restored to the pre-war basis until from five to ten years after the war.

## Your Boy or Girl Can Run This Tractor

Just two levers to operate—gives six speeds forward or reverse. No gears to strip—nothing complicated. All transmission gears enclosed in dust-proof casings and all run in a bath of oil.



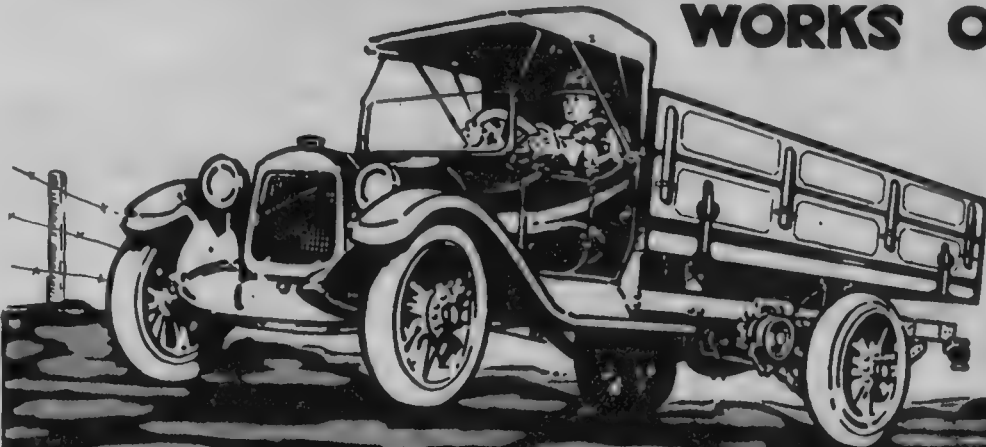
Heavy enough to do its work thoroughly in any soil—5,700 pounds—light enough to be economical on fuel. Equipped with a perfect kerosene (Erd) burning motor, the Port Huron is an all-the-year-round power unit—as good at delivering belt power as at the draw bar. Prompt delivery of machines guaranteed.

Western Canadian Distributors:

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Manufactured by The Port Huron Engine and Thresher Company, Port Huron, Michigan.

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## Smith Form-a-Truck

One successful user of a Smith Form-a-Truck in Western Canada is Mr. S. A. La Trace, of Tessier, Sask. We have some pictures of his and other trucks in actual farm service which we should like to send you along with the story of the service rendered by each.

Motor hauling is better, cheaper, more efficient than horse hauling. The farm is entitled to motor hauling. These are admitted facts. What you want to know is how the truck works on other farms like yours, in the service you would demand. Send for these pictures and see.

Smith Form-a-Truck Attachments are made for every car.

Any good used passenger car can be made into a truck.

Prices on Smith Form-a-Truck Attachments, F.O.B. Winnipeg, are as follows:

One-ton Standard (maximum capacity 3,000 pounds)	\$535.00
One-ton Standard, reinforced (maximum capacity 4,000 pounds)	585.00
One-ton Universal (maximum capacity 3,000 pounds)	640.00
Two-ton Universal (maximum capacity 6,000 pounds)	755.00

Above prices are for pressed-on tires. For demountable tires, \$25.00 additional.

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LONG PRICES AND QUICK RETURNS

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BRANDON, MAN.

References: Bank of Commerce and all Express Companies.

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If you want quickest returns and most money for your FURS, HIDES, WOOL, Etc., ship them to

## FRANK MASSIN

BRANDON MANITOBA  
Write for Prices and Shipping Tags

# WOOL

Sell yours co-operatively through the Alberta Sheep Breeders' Association, and get the best returns.

Wool officially graded by experts from the Dominion Department of Agriculture. The Association does not buy or speculate in wool. We act only as your agents for the encouragement of producers.

Ship at once. Put your name and address on a label on each sack, and address wool to:

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Sec. Alberta Sheep Breeders' Association,  
Victoria Park, Calgary.

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633 Hastings Street VANCOUVER, B. C.

# Bulk of Wool may go to Boston

Manufacturers have only taken up limited amounts of the 1918 Clip—By L. J. Moore

CANADIAN woollen manufacturers are in danger of jeopardizing their interests by allowing domestic wool to be shipped out of the country. The active demand for Canadian wools that has been shown during the last few weeks has abated. If Canadian buyers retire from the market, the sellers will be obliged to ship their product to the Boston market to secure a quick turnover. Remembrance of the acute situation in the wool trade during the first four months of this year prompted buying of the domestic clip on a large scale earlier in the season. Manufacturers found that they could utilize the long wools to advantage by adapting their machinery to its use. At the outset it was believed that the entire supply of domestic wool would be held within the country, and that, together with the importation of the 45,000 bales of Australasian wool allotted to Canada by the Imperial Wool Commission officials, there would be sufficient to meet the needs of the manufacturers. Most recent developments indicate that a considerable quantity of Canadian wool will find its way to the United States markets, unless manufacturers arise to the importance of the situation and are prepared to make purchases as the commodity is available for sale.

The world situation, as regards wool, promises to be very acute in the next nine months. The drastic action taken by the United States government in limiting the distribution of wool to manufacturers directly engaged in meeting war needs has made it clear that there is the utmost necessity for conservation of supplies across the border. With the American government the sole buyer, all wool for sale in the United States is commandeered, and war requirements will be satisfied first. In fact, the civilian trade outlook there is anything but encouraging. Canada cannot hope to secure relief from that quarter in case of a shortage, and supplies from South America are being largely diverted for the American trade.

## The Empire's Wool Resources

The Imperial authorities see need for extreme conservation of all wools within the Empire. Canada's quota of Australasian wool amounts to 45,000 bales, or approximately 15,000,000 pounds. This is estimated to be equivalent to from 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 pounds of cleaned wool. Over one-third of this amount has already been shipped. Allotments have been made by the Canadian Wool Commission, and each manufacturer is informed of the exact amount of Australasian wool he will be able to secure. Advices from persons

in close touch with the trade indicate that the entire Canadian clip, in addition to the imports provided for by the Imperial Wool Commission, will be needed to satisfy the combined war and domestic needs. It is viewed as a very material loss that Canadian wool should be lost to the domestic trade, and the government authorities in control of the situation, while unwilling to place any barrier in the way of sellers marketing their wool outside, urge that arrangements be made to retain the product within the country, to satisfy the enlarged needs of the industry.



Ready for the Manufacturer.

Unless steps are taken to secure supplies of raw material, manufacturers will face a serious situation before the end of 1918, and the industry may be paralyzed during the first four months of next year. A warning was sounded recently by a member of the Canadian Wool Commission that a more serious shortage might be faced than in the early part of this year.

The advice of the Commission to manufacturers is to buy all the wool they can now, and to make purchases on borrowed capital if they are unable to buy a sufficient quantity on their own resources alone.

## 1,750,000 Pounds of Wool Sold

There has been already disposed of through the agency of the Canadian Co-operative Woolgrowers' Association approximately 1,750,000 pounds of wool, on which prices ranged from \$1.25 to \$1.75 a pound, with the average figure in the neighborhood of \$1.40. The association expects to handle 4,000,000 pounds of the domestic clip altogether. To economize on selling cost it is desirable to effect a quick turnover, thereby saving on interest, insurance and storage charges. When the demand is found to lag, the seller must turn, perforce to an outside market. It is understood that shipments are now about to be made to Boston.

The Canadian wool clip is definitely stated to be substantially larger this year than ever before. Estimates have been made heretofore that the amount of wool produced in Canada has amounted to 15,000,000 lbs. This is now believed to be excessive, and while this year's clip was estimated by one expert to be about 14,000,000 pounds, it was stated that this easily represents a high-water mark in the history of the wool producing industry in Canada. The increase in flocks has resulted partly from the higher prices obtained, and also by reason of the educational campaign conducted throughout the country.

Approval of the co-operative method of handling wool was shown by one



Two Crops a Year. Canada's Sheep Industry has made rapid progress during the War.

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# Buy It NOW!

We are sorry to inform our customers that our 1918 supply will be very limited in practically all lines. This is due to severe frosts on May 23 and 24. We will use this space during the season to inform our customers as to the supply, etc., and if our customers will look up this space before ordering, they will be able to avoid disappointment and at the same time assist us.

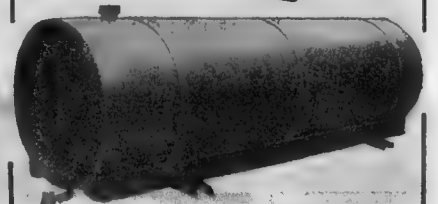
We are at present booked for all the Strawberries, Raspberries, Gooseberries and Apricots we can handle and cannot supply Currants, Cherries, Plums, Prunes or Grapes.

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Roof is made with angle steel rafters covered with galvanized steel. Hole in top to take mouth of thresher. Handy door to get grain out. Built for service throughout and guaranteed to please. Shipped in the flat. Price \$160, including skids, bottom and everything ready to erect. Can be set up in a few hours. Implement Dealers wanted as Agents.

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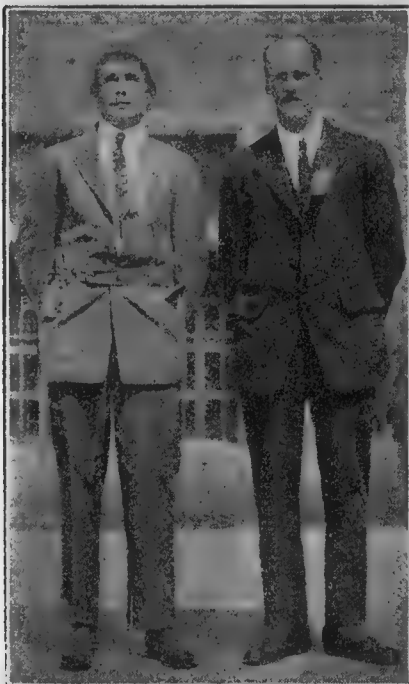
large wool-grower of the United States who had his flocks brought across the border, and who will market his clip through the Co-operative Association. It is quite probable that the identical wool will eventually find its way into the hands of the United States government through the Boston market.

#### Boston Prices for Western Wool

At a conference in Toronto, prices were fixed for domestic wools, based on the United States government issue prices, Boston. The prices on Western wool, less freight charges from point of shipment to Boston are as follows:—

Canadian grades, northwest wool:—	
Fine staple, choice	\$1.90
Fine staple, average	1.85
Fine staple, inferior	1.80
Fine clothing, choice	1.80
Fine clothing, average	1.75
Fine clothing, inferior	1.65
Half-blood staple, choice	1.80
Half-blood staple, average	1.75
Half-blood staple, inferior	1.70
Half-blood clothing, choice	1.70
Half-blood clothing, average	1.65
Half-blood clothing, inferior	1.60
Fine medium staple, choice	1.60
Fine medium staple, average	1.55
Fine medium staple, inferior	1.50
Fine medium clothing, choice	1.55
Fine medium clothing, average	1.50
Fine medium clothing, inferior	1.45
Medium staple, choice	1.55
Medium staple, average	1.50
Medium staple, inferior	1.45
Medium clothing, choice	1.52
Medium clothing, average	1.47
Medium clothing, inferior	1.42
Low medium staple, choice	1.50
Low medium staple, average	1.47
Low medium staple, inferior	1.45
Low medium clothing, choice	1.48
Low medium clothing, average	1.43
Low staple, choice	1.45
Low staple, average	1.42
Low staple, inferior	1.37
Low clothing, choice	1.40
Low clothing, average	1.37
Low clothing, inferior	1.35
Coarse staple, choice	1.40
Coarse staple, average	1.38
Coarse staple, inferior	1.35
Coarse clothing, choice	1.38
Coarse clothing, average	1.35
Coarse clothing, inferior	1.32
Low staple, choice	1.25
Low staple, average	1.23
Low staple, inferior	1.20
Common grade, choice	1.17
Common grade, average	1.15
Common grade, inferior	1.12

Ed. Note.—These prices are for scoured wool and not for wool in the grease, upon which the prices received by the farmer are based.



Two Returned Soldier Legislators.

On the left is Harry Turner, the blind M.P.P. for Saskatchewan, and on the right, F. J. Gielma, M.P.P. for Victoria city, elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. H. C. Brewster, former premier of B.C.

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Dependable Spark Plugs

Champion Long  
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Price, \$1.00

## The Dependable Champion For McLaughlin Cars

The extra long shell places the spark down into the cylinder instead of in a pocket in the cylinder head as does the ordinary plug.

All new Fords, Overlands, Maxwells and Studebakers are factory equipped with

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No matter what car you own there is a Champion Plug that will make your motor produce the greatest amount of energy for each drop of gasoline used.

The patented asbestos-lined copper gaskets on the shoulders of Champion porcelains insure dependability and long life at any speed.

Ask any dealer for Spark Plugs with "Champion" on the porcelains—it guarantees "Absolute satisfaction to the user or free repair or replacement will be made."

**Champion Spark Plug Co.,  
of Canada, Limited  
Windsor, Ontario**

**Champion "Minute" Spark Plug Cleaner**

Cleans a set of plugs perfectly in a few minutes without taking them apart or even getting your hands dirty. All you have to do is half fill the tube with gasoline, screw in the plug and shake for a minute. Sells everywhere for \$1.00

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NO MAN wishes  
to have to claim  
adjustments on mileage. Partridge  
hand-built tires are adjusted on a  
liberal basis, yet last year Partridge  
adjustments totalled only one-half  
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Remember the ideal combination—Partridge Guides on front wheels, Partridge Non-Skids on rear. And the famous Partridge Tubes, of course. Sold by all Garages.

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You go to your lawyer for legal advice; to the doctor for medical advice; why not to The Merchants Bank for financial advice?

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126 Branches • 48 Branches in Western Canada.

## Saskatchewan's Vacant Land Tax

THE vacant land tax in Saskatchewan is expected to yield a revenue of \$800,000 this year. It has averaged \$700,000 for the past four years. The tax was changed at last session of the legislature from \$10.00 per quarter-section to one per cent. on the value of the land, which is a great improvement in principle. The vacant land tax is not only a good revenue producer, but we have the testimony of government officials of Alberta and Saskatchewan that it is operating to force speculators to sell their lands to users. It is thus an aid to the extension of production. Recent reports of high prices obtained for agricultural lands in the western provinces would indicate that it is time to impose a higher tax on vacant land, or settlement and production will be checked by high land values.

## Suggestions on Making a Will

The making of a will is an act of prudence, which if performed wisely and carefully, both as to terms and appointment of executor, will save one's heirs much trouble, worry and possible injustice.

In case one omits to leave a will, the courts are called upon to name an administrator who will divide the estate in strict accordance with the law. The legal division of the assets may result in great injustice to certain members of the family, who deserve different treatment. In such cases, family quarrels are sure to follow, and the blame rests with the man who died without leaving a will, or whose will was thrown out by the courts because it was not properly drawn.

A will should be so prepared that no question can ever be raised as to the testator's wishes, as when the time comes for the will to be consulted, it is then too late to have any of its terms explained. In many cases improperly prepared wills have to be submitted to the courts for interpretation at great cost and inconvenience to the beneficiaries, due to carelessness or perhaps ignorance on the part of those who prepared them. No matter whether the estate is large or small, for the sake of one's dependents and loved ones, the greatest possible care should be taken in the preparation of the will, and the selection of an executor. The result of a generation of patient toil should not be lightly left at the command of the courts, reduced by heavy legal costs, and eventually distributed, perhaps by inexperienced individuals.

What should be the first step towards the preparation of a will? Consultation with a good lawyer, so that the will may be drawn in strict accordance with the requirements of the law, in order that its provisions may stand no danger of failing. The next step, and it is one of very great importance, is the selection of an executor, one who will live to carry out the provisions of the will. There is much to be said for the wisdom of choosing a reliable, solidly-established trust company to undertake this responsibility.

Most people seriously intend making a will "some day," but procrastination has robbed so many of their legal right to provide for the proper distribution of their property that there is an important duty still unfulfilled for those who have no will, or whose will does not satisfy present conditions.

## Miscellaneous Insurance

Insurance business other than fire or life was carried on in Canada during the past year by 84 companies: 26 Canadian, 17 British and 41 foreign companies. Forty-nine of these companies likewise transacted fire insurance, and one transacted life insurance.

In addition to these 84 companies, there were six fraternal orders or societies which carried on sickness, insurance and also life insurance.

Of these 26 Canadian companies which carried on business other than fire or life, 18 transacted miscellaneous classes of business only. Of these, eight transacted sickness insurance; seven, accident insurance; four, combined accident and sickness; seven, plate glass insurance; six, guarantee insurance; seven, automobile insurance; two, steam boiler insurance; three, burglary insurance; one, tonrado insurance;

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are taking advantage of prevailing low prices to buy good bonds and seasoned dividend-paying stocks.

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## Money to Loan

For terms of twenty years (when shorter terms are not preferred by the borrower) repayable by equal annual payments which include both principal and interest—the surest and cheapest plan yet devised for the gradual extinction of a debt.

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Capital Paid Up \$14,000,000  
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General Manager, C. E. Neill.  
Supervisor of Central Western Branches, Robert Campbell.

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ALL KINDS OF

### Fidelity Bonding

Also Workmen's Compensation, Motor Car Risks, Public Liability, Employers' Liability, Glass Breakage, Burglary, and Personal Accident and Illness.

CLAIMS PAID EXCEED \$36,000,000

### Railway Passengers Assurance Company of London

ENGLAND

Head Office for Canada and Newfoundland—Toronto, Ont.

Branch Office:

400 Merchants Bank Bldg., Winnipeg  
B. G. Carnegie, Branch Manager

two, hail insurance; one, livestock insurance; and one, title insurance.

At the end of the year the assets of these 18 companies amounted to \$6,765,461.97.

### By-Products of Life Insurance

The fact that a man carries life insurance has an unquestionably strong influence in making him more careful with his money. He will become a useful citizen because he will have broadened out to the point where he considers not the present and his present needs alone, but the present in its relationship to the future. Life insurance instills foresight, because the very consideration of life insurance, the taking out of a life insurance policy, is foresight personified.

The man who has acquired the habit of thrift and who, in addition, applies his thrift habit for the future as well as for the present, that man has learned the secret of the accumulation of money.

Life insurance affects the wealth of a community in another way, through the payment of death claims. Insurance money is a substantial part of many estates, and in some instances there would be no estate at all without it.

### Dominion Revenue Increasing

Notwithstanding the decline which has taken place in imports, the revenue of the Dominion continues to show substantial increase over the same period last year. From April 1, the beginning of the present fiscal year, to July 10, the total revenue of the Dominion amounted to \$74,000,000, as compared with \$69,000,000 for the corresponding period of last fiscal year. During the period in question, while there has been a decline in customs revenue of \$3,000,000, it has been more than counterbalanced by the increase in excise and especially by the revenue from the business profits war taxation. It is expected that the revenue for the year will be materially increased also by the returns from the income taxation for which assessments are now being made. Notices of such assessment have begun to go forward on August 1.

### As to Tax-Free War Loans

A noteworthy and interesting discussion of the question of the inadvisability of having war loan bonds exempted from taxation is presented in The Monthly Review, issued by the Montreal financial house of Greenshields & Co., which says:—

"It has been officially announced at Ottawa, that the next Dominion of Canada war loan will be free from federal taxes. The issue will therefore be on the same footing in that respect as the outstanding bonds of the earlier loans.

"The decision, no doubt, is the result of mature deliberation on the part of authorities in investment matters, and is probably to be accepted as the majority opinion. Apparently there was a shrinking from risking the experiment of trying to sell a taxable loan at approximately the same rate of interest as, or a very slightly higher rate of interest than, the loans now outstanding.

"To our mind, the situation is such that the government might well have considered the advisability of taking its courage in its hands, and coming forward boldly with a taxable loan, counting on the patriotic willingness of the large investors of Canada to dispense with the tax-exempt privilege.

### Precedent for Experiment

"There is justification for the theory that the patriotic impulse would overcome questions of selfish interest in the first instance. In the winter of 1917, when Great Britain's Victory Loan was pending, the Chancellor of the Exchequer was confronted with a money market which plainly indicated a six per cent. interest rate as necessary for the success of the loan. Disregarding banking advice in the matter, he decided to appeal to the British people with a five per cent. bond. The result proved an overwhelming success, with the largest subscription ever recorded for a loan offering in Great Britain. The British investor surrendered part of the interest return which seemed his by right of the conditions in the money market. We are quite convinced that the Canadian investor

Continued on page 42

## WHO WILL LOOK AFTER YOUR ESTATE?

We assume you are a careful, shrewd and conservative person: you have amassed considerable valuable assets, and heretofore you have managed them successfully yourself. Should you pass away in the near future, would your family or your heirs handle them as well? Would they or an individual executor have, in your judgment, the necessary skill and experience?

You are not certain of it; but you may rest assured that in fidelity of service, in its continuance, and economical management this company would responsibly fulfil all your wishes as your executor and trustee.

### THE STANDARD TRUSTS COMPANY

346 MAIN STREET - WINNIPEG

Capital Paid-up, \$1,000,000. Reserve, \$800,000.

## NORTHWESTERN LIFE POLICIES

Head Office: WINNIPEG "SAFEST AND BEST"

Representatives Wanted Everywhere—Farmers Preferred.

## Strength and Fidelity

are two guiding principles in all business intrusted to us as Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Guardian, etc. We offer a service that is established and directed with the idea of practical assistance.

## Union Trust Company

LIMITED

Main and Lombard Streets  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Canada Life Building  
REGINA, SASK.

90

### The Personal Executor had one strong point

He knew the testator; so he usually knew the testator's wishes. But often he didn't know how to get them carried out.

The modern Trust Company equally knows its client's wishes; and because of its experience in administration is able to follow them accurately.

Write for our booklets.

### National Trust Company, Limited

Capital paid-up, \$1,500,000  
Reserve ..... \$1,500,000

323 Main Street  
WINNIPEG

### WANTED!

### Canadian Government Bonds

In payment of five hundred-and-sixty acres of fine land, twelve miles north of Winnipeg, two miles from electric car line, at forty-five dollars per acre.

CHAS. H. RICE

O/o Nichols-Rice Motor Co.

OMAHA, NEBR.

**Larsen's Sanitarium** Rheumatism, Constipation, Skin, Kidney, Liver and Stomach trouble. Write for Booklets. 1818 Scarth Street (opposite P.O.) 3rd Floor, Regina, Sask.

### SALESMEN AND DISTRICT MANAGERS WANTED

### Merchants' Casualty Co.

ELECTRIC RAILWAY CHAMBERS  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

The most liberal Health and Accident Policy in Canada at \$1.00 per month.

### - SAVING - MONEY - TIME - LABOR

YOU don't want to go without the things you need; you don't want to lose your money, or waste your time, or work harder than is necessary, and you won't have to if you will let us show you how we can help you save your money, time and labor, and supply you with all the things you need and the things you want for yourself—the family—the home—the farm. The way we do, the reasons why we can do it, the actual evidence that we are doing it today for over 50,000 satisfied customers, is all told in a most interesting manner and pictured by beautiful illustrations in our catalogue. We would like you to know what we can do for you, so suggest you send for your copy of this catalogue; we mail it free and we believe you will be glad you asked for it.

Send today, its FREE.

THE F. S. NEWMAN CO. LTD.

The Reliable Mail Order House

WINNIPEG

CANADA

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS  
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

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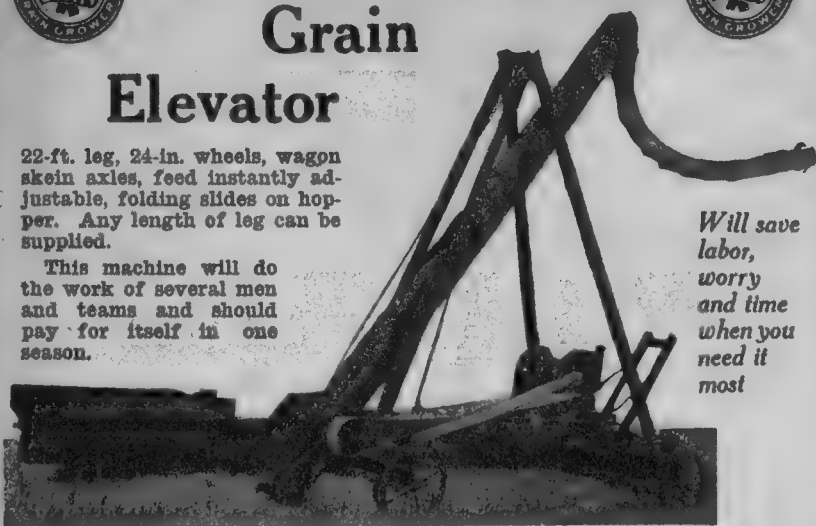




## Standard Portable Grain Elevator

22-ft. leg, 24-in. wheels, wagon skein axles, feed instantly adjustable, folding slides on hopper. Any length of leg can be supplied.

This machine will do the work of several men and teams and should pay for itself in one season.



Will save labor, worry and time when you need it most

HANDLE YOUR GRAIN THE EASIEST AND MOST ECONOMICAL WAY  
WRITE US TO-DAY FOR PRICES AND FULL PARTICULARS

**The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association Limited**  
FARMERS' BUILDING, REGINA

**"IMPERIAL Service"** is interested in supplying not only the best tractor fuels to power farmers—but in making these fuels quickly and easily available during the busy seasons. This policy has directed the construction of our tank stations at more than 500 points through the prairies. It is responsible for the early appearance of our tankage when any new farming section is opened up. **ROYALITE COAL OIL, SILVER STAR KEROSENE and PREMIER GASOLINE** are the tractor fuels in stock at these stations. **IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED, Branches Throughout Canada.**

IF you do not see what you want advertised in this issue, write and let us know, and we will put you in touch with the makers.

## The Deeper Life

Christianity for all Temperaments

By Rev. S. G. Bland, D.D.

THE twelve disciples of Jesus are named in four places in the New Testament. These lists vary. Andrew is sometimes second, and sometimes fourth. Philip and

Matthew and Thomas change places; Thaddeus or Jude and Simon the Canaanite also; but this curious fact obtains that in all the lists the twelve names are resolvable into three groups of four, and these four never vary. The first group comprises Simon Peter, his brother Andrew, and James and John, the sons of Zebedee. Philip Bartholomew, Thomas, and Matthew constitute the second group. The third is made up of another James, and his brother, variously named Lebbaeus, Thaddeus, or Jude, Simon the Canaanite and Judas Iscariot.

Such a fixed grouping cannot be accidental. It must be intentional and significant. The most reasonable explanation seems to be that it is based on differences of temperament, and that the twelve were chosen by Jesus as representatives of the race.

By temperament men may be roughly divided into three classes as emotion, intellect, or will predominates. They are emotional, intellectual, or practical. Each class, of course, possesses the characteristics of the other two, but the feature that rules classifies.

The first class is emotional, impulsive, swayed by the feelings and the affections. These as we say are the men of heart.

How clearly the first group of the disciples belongs to this class. What a creature of affection and impulse was Peter, the first to declare his devotion to the Master, the first to draw the sword in his defence. His letters are not argumentative and speculative like Paul's, there is little reasoning in them, no great expositions of doctrine. They consist almost wholly of fervid appeal, affectionate consolation and exhortation.

Peter's brother, Andrew, was probably just a smaller edition of Peter.

It is scarcely necessary to establish John's right to be placed in this class, the disciple whom Jesus loved, who leaned on Jesus' breast in the intimacy of closest affection. If it was he who wrote the fourth gospel and the epistles of John, he was the one who saw in the Christian life and in God Himself nothing but love made perfect. Tradition says that carried in extreme old age into the congregation and asked for a farewell word, he said only, "Little children, love one another."

James, his brother, was probably like him for the two were called sons of thunder. In their early unchastened days they were both fiery, vehement, passionately loving and passionately hating men, for those who think of John as of a gentle or even almost effeminate nature, forget how it was he and his brother James who, when a village of Samaria had refused hospitality to Jesus, demanded indignantly that Jesus call down fire from heaven, as Elijah did, and consume the inhospitable villagers.

The second group shows just as unmistakably the characteristics of the intellectual temperament.

Philip's prayer, Lord, show us the Father and it sufficeth us, discloses, as clearly as a volume could, the speculative mind grappling with the deep things of religious faith. Just as the answer shows how the intellect lags behind the spiritual insight, which is the surest source of knowledge.

We are not perhaps reading too much between the lines if we find in Nathaniel a devout contemplative mind given to brooding meditation. It was, perhaps, to such a season when the spirit was rapt into high regions that Jesus

referred when his words so deeply impressed Nathaniel, "When thou wast under the fig-tree I saw thee." A further indication of Nathaniel's temperament is that he was not willing to accept either Philip's report about Jesus or Jesus' estimate of himself without discussion.

Matthew was indisputably of the intellectual temperament. He was the only one of the twelve, except possibly John, sufficiently literary to undertake, to preserve the sayings and acts of their Master in writing.

But the most typical representative of this class was Thomas, the born sceptic. He refused to believe in the resurrection of Jesus till he had the evidences of his own senses.

The third group represents the men of will and action, the practical



Dr. BLAND

men. To this class probably belongs the second James, not the James who wrote the epistle. That was the brother of Jesus. Of this James we know nothing, and his very inconspicuousness goes to show him a simple ordinary man without the marked intellectuality or the warm and vivid emotions which would have redeemed him from obscurity.

Jude's one recorded speech shows the plain unimaginative man, without the deep insight that either love or thought might have given, "Lord, what is come to pass that Thou wilt manifest Thyself unto us and not unto the world?"

Simon, the Canaanite, or more correctly, the Cananaean, that is, Simon Zelotes, Simon the zealot, was clearly a man of action, for he belonged to the revolutionary nationalist party, zealous for the Jewish law and eager to throw off the Roman rule.

Judas Iscariot was the man of business, the one naturally entrusted with the purse, a born financier.

It would seem then altogether reasonable that our Lord selected these twelve as representative of the three classes into which all men and women can be broadly divided. But even if that thought were not in His mind the suggestiveness of the variety remains. The disciples were widely different in their dispositions. Yet Jesus valued them all, and appealed to them all. At the very outset thus Christianity disclosed its universal or Catholic character. It is not for a class but for men. It is adapted to all types of character. No temperament can stamp Christianity with its seal. No temperament is excluded. Christianity is for all. It is broadly human.

Thus one test of a true Church is its comprehensiveness. We have not perhaps yet seen a truly and fully comprehensive Church. All the Churches have been sectional, selective, exclusive. If they have not been so sectional as to actually exclude certain types, they have given to some special emphasis and favor.

Methodism, at least in its earlier forms, was especially congenial to the emotional temperament. It has, until recently, shown no such favor to the enquiring and critical spirit.

Presbyterianism, through most of its history, has been a more congenial home for the men whose piety was of the intellectual rather than of the affectional type. Wesley, somewhat impatiently and superficially, said of his Scotch hearers that they knew everything and felt nothing.

Unitarianism has suffered in its aggressive energy because it failed to attract men of a fervid and affectional type of piety. Only the more intellectual and practical types could flourish in its more frigid atmosphere.

The Church of England has shown a considerable measure of comprehensiveness, but on the whole has not been



prolific in great enthusiasts. In some periods of its history it has been even hostile to enthusiasm, one of the most distinctive characteristics of true Christianity. On the whole the practical temperament has predominated. It has produced competent and industrious organizers, bishops, parish overseers and workers, rather than great preachers or great mystics.

The oldest of Christian churches, the Roman Catholic, must be admitted to have been, on the whole, perhaps, the most truly deserving of the name Catholic. In its many sidedness it has found place and work and congenial environment for mystic, rapt devotee, the philosopher, and the plain practical man, who has found in it guide and counsellor. Though it has made room for the philosopher, however, it has been least hospitable to him, and only while he walked in a narrow path, while for the modern, all-investigating, all-dissecting, tradition-rejecting, authority-disowning, scientific spirit, it seems to have as yet no place.

Perhaps the great Church, the truly and fully Catholic church, the church for all temperaments, and for all races, is yet to come.

The subject tempts to further treatment.

#### Travellers Fined

The following extract, reprinted from a Montana paper, calls attention to a situation which, if the facts bear out the case, should not be allowed to continue.

"Several complaints have been made of late by Americans returning from Canada as to the treatment received by them while visiting there. There is a law now in force in Canada that everybody should register. Those traveling through from the state find this impossible to do until their destination is reached. The Canadian Immigration officers here having no authority to register anyone, and therefore passes them through. Upon reaching Lethbridge, or some other point in Canada, they are arrested on the depot platform, taken to the police station and fined accordingly, which is usually about \$17.50 each.

The most noticeable part of this is that only Americans are included in the roundup. People who know and watched the proceedings for several days, state that the train is met each day at the Canadian points by the police, and all Americans are arrested, while other passengers are not molested.

These reports were not verified at first, but so many complaints have come from there recently that in all appearance something is radically wrong.

It should be remembered that the Americans and Canadians are now fighting under one flag, shoulder to shoulder in the trenches, breathing the same German gases, and laying their lives down to whip the Hun and save both countries.

It would appear, at least, if these reports are true, the Canadian police would give American visitors a few minutes in which to journey to a registration office.

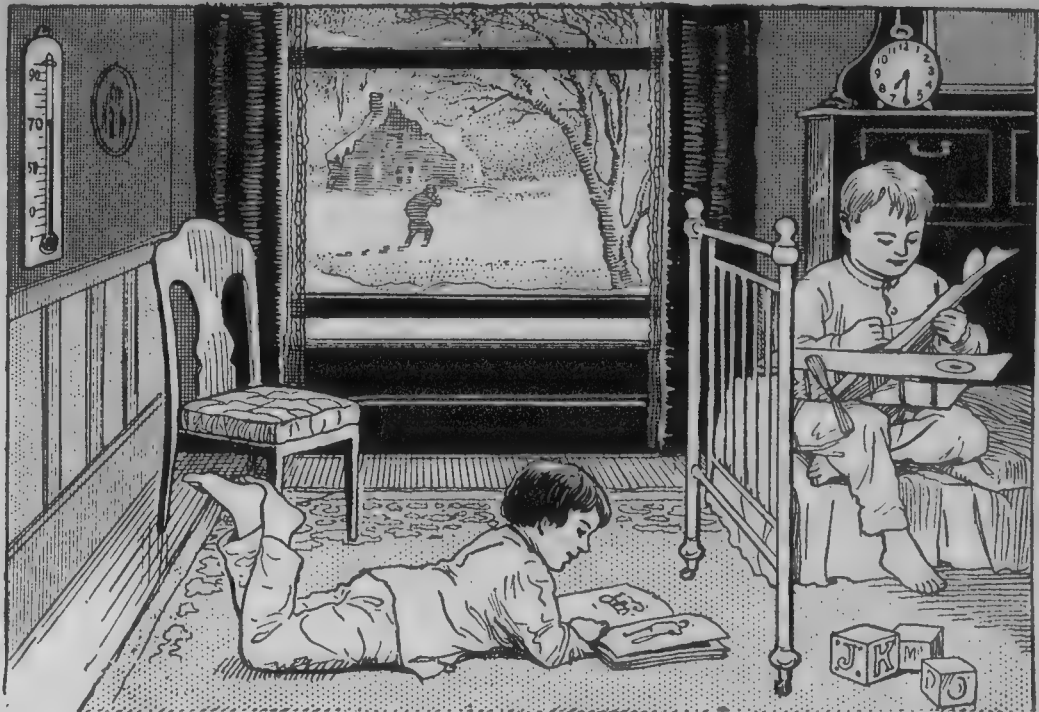
#### Harvest Leave

An order applicable to all parts of Canada in regard to harvest leave was issued last Friday by the militia department at Ottawa. It provides as follows:—

"Subject to the instructions of general officers commanding, harvest leave will be granted by officers commanding units to men who were working on farms immediately before they joined for duty. The leave will be to work on a specified farm, but not necessarily on that on which the man concerned was previously working. It may be extended to men in medical category 'A,' 'B,' or 'C,' and need not be preceded by issue of clothing, inoculation, vaccination or more documentation than particulars of recruit. It will be without pay.

"Men now in districts other than that in which they joined will, if they go to specified farms in their home districts, be furnished with return transportation to the headquarters of that district, if they desire or require it.

"Harvest leave will be limited to six weeks."



## June Air in January

Most any furnace will produce a dry heat—the kind used to dry lumber in a kiln.

But that kind of heat will ruin the health of your family and destroy your furniture.

What month is the balmiest, healthiest, sweetest, most delightful of all the year?

June, of course.

The Sunshine Furnace has been designed, developed and perfected to give to your home in January the same quality of air that you breathe out of doors in June.

The Sunshine Furnace by warming fresh

air and charging it with the necessary exact degree of moisture, not only warms but ventilates your home with pure, soft, healthful air every moment of the day.

Above the fuel door of the Sunshine Furnace is a water pan designed with scientific exactness to vaporize into the warm air the precise quantity of moisture necessary to the health and comfort of your family.

In the Sunshine heated home there are no dry, hacking throats, no burning or wrinkling skins, no dust or gas—only pure, humid, balmy, healthful warm air.

**Engineering Service Free** McClary's own heating engineers are at your service when you buy a Sunshine Furnace, to give you free expert advice on your home-heating requirements. Write to the nearest McClary Branch, and ask for particulars about this service. A booklet, "Comfort in the Home," makes clear all the things you want to know about furnaces, and it is sent free on request.

## McClary's Sunshine Furnace

London  
St. John, N.B.

Toronto  
Calgary

Montreal  
Hamilton

Winnipeg  
Edmonton

Vancouver  
Saskatoon

66

### POULTRY PRICES

Hens, in good condition, per lb. ....21c  
Roosters, any age, in good condition, per lb. ....20c  
Old Ducks, any size, per lb. ....23c  
Young Ducks, per lb. ....25c  
Broilers, per lb. ....27c  
Geese, per lb. ....18c  
Turkeys, in good condition, per lb. ....25c

All Prices are Live Weight F.O.B. Winnipeg  
The Prices quoted are for Poultry in good marketable condition.

Write us today for Crates or ask your station agent for full information regarding crate requirements, then make crates yourself. Save time in shipping and crate charges out.

TERMS: CASH, BANK MONEY ORDER ON RECEIPT OF GOODS.

**Golden Star Fruit & Produce Co.**

91 LUSTED AVENUE WINNIPEG  
Canada Food Board License No. 7-107.

### Live Poultry and Eggs WANTED

EGGS.—We are paying highest market price. Egg crates supplied on request.  
Old Hens, per lb. ....20c-22c  
Highest Market Price paid for Ducks and Broilers

Turkeys, per lb. ....25c  
Geese, per lb. ....18c to 20c

The prices quoted are for poultry in good marketable condition.

OLD BIRDS IN GOOD CONDITION

We are preparing crates to any part in Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

MONEY ORDER MAILED DAILY

Canada Food Board License Nos. 7-325 — 7-326.

**Standard Produce Co.**  
43 CHARLES ST. WINNIPEG

### LIVE POULTRY WANTED 3000 BIRDS WEEKLY

We have a large demand for live poultry and require 3,000 birds weekly to satisfy the demands of our customers. We can handle this quantity weekly from now until Christmas. If you have not yet shipped to us it will pay you to give us a trial. You will receive honest weight and the prices quoted hereunder for ten days from date of this paper.

NOTE.—We prepay crates to any part of Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Watch our ad. each week for prices.

Hens, 5 lbs. and over, per lb. ....22c  
Hens, up to 5 lbs., per lb. ....20c

Young Ducks, per lb. ....25c  
Broilers, per lb. ....25c to 27c

Turkeys, in good condition, per lb. 25c  
Geese, per lb. ....18c

Old Roosters, per lb. ....18c

Prices quoted are F.O.B. Winnipeg. All prices are for poultry in good marketable condition.

Canada Food Board License No. 7-299.

**Royal Produce Trading Co.**  
97 AIKENS STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE



## More Insurance Needed

**T**HE people of Canada purchased \$50,000,000 more life insurance during 1917 than they did in 1916.

This is in keeping with a similar marked increase during the previous year.

This increase is significant. It shows that the people realize

- (1) the lessons of the war that emphasize the uncertainties of the future;
- (2) the wisdom of investing increased earnings for future protection;
- (3) those already insured realize the need for more and more protection as the cost of living mounts upward, thus decreasing the amount of protection that dependents can enjoy from any given sum of money.

These lessons of the times point to the wisdom of providing adequate life insurance protection.

A Mutual continuous monthly income policy, under the endowment plan, would assure you of an income at the expiry of an endowment period of, say, 20 years. At least 240 monthly payments are guaranteed to yourself, or your beneficiary. If you survive the period the income continues for life.

These policies are also issued on the Life and Limited Life Plans. Write for full particulars.

**The Mutual Life**  
Assurance Company of Canada  
Waterloo, Ontario

540

## The Nation Progresses

to the extent of the thriftiness of its citizens. A Policy in The Manufacturers Life is the easiest and most practical way to save. Our investments in government and municipal bonds provide funds for development, and our farm mortgage investments enable the farmer to extend his holdings and increase production. All classes are benefited, as the greater the production and development, the larger the volume of trade. The fighting strength of the country is thus made more effective. Insure today in The Manufacturers Life.



**THE MANUFACTURERS LIFE**  
**INSURANCE COMPANY**

HEAD OFFICE TORONTO, CANADA

P.S.—Fill out the attached coupon today, and mail to the above address. It places you under no obligation.

I would like to save \$..... yearly through the medium of Life Insurance. I am ..... years of age, and am (married) (single). Kindly forward particulars of plan of policy you recommend.

Name

Address



Soldier Students are here noting the fine points of "Windsor Norseman," the magnificent head of the Royal Shorthorn Herd. An offer of 3,000 guineas for this bull, rising three years, had been refused that morning.

## A Visit to the Royal Farms

*Canadian Convalescent Soldiers, now studying Agriculture in London, inspect the King's Herds and Flocks at Windsor—By Lieut. A. E. Ottewell*

**"B**Y jove, I wish my father could be here and see this!" Such was the enthusiastic remark of a Canadian soldier as he gazed upon a 3,000 guinea bull, on the Royal Farms at Windsor, one bright Saturday afternoon in June. This boy had been in the trenches and being severely wounded had been rendered unfit for further service in the field. He is now employed in one of the military offices in the London area. Even on the King's Farm, his thoughts were thousands of miles across the sea with his "ain folk" in Canada. And so it was with the whole party of over 50 men who formed the agricultural class of the Canadian Khaki College in London. During the winter these men have been studying field and animal husbandry, from a theoretical standpoint, in the class-room at University College, London. By means of lectures illustrated with lantern slides, they have learned the sound principles upon which the practice of agriculture should be based. A brief but comprehensive course in soils and their management and the cultivation of field crops, as well as instruction in the more important phases of animal husbandry have been covered in the class-room. But theory must ever be preparation for the practical. And throughout the whole course the minds of the men were constantly turned to the land, and they were taught to look with keen enthusiasm to the time when by the application of their knowledge, they should be able in some part of the great Dominion to transform a homestead into a productive farm.

### The King's Shorthorns

However, it is of the Royal Farms that we must write. And yet this visit of the class to Windsor was but a part of a whole course. During the summer months the work of the class-room has been suspended in order that the men may visit various well-known farms and stables, and there have practically demonstrated the value of science as applied to agriculture. On arrival at Windsor, the Canadian boys were met by Mr. MacWilliam, the manager of the King's Farms, at whose invitation the trip was undertaken. He had arranged that experts should accompany the class to the various departments. Wherever Shorthorn cattle are bred the fame of the Royal herd at Windsor is known, and so the first enquiry was to see some of these wonderful animals of

which all had heard. Many were the remarks of satisfaction and delight as "Windsor Norseman" (No. 134,385 British Shorthorn Herd Book), a magnificent deep red bull, the present head of the Royal herd, was led out for the inspection of the class. Few present had ever seen such a fine specimen of the Shorthorn breed and their interest was increased by the fact that an offer of 3,000 guineas had just been refused for him. The temptation to hold forthwith a class in amateur stock-judging could not be resisted by the instructor. He was compelled to admit that even in the show-ring in Canada he had never seen a more perfect animal. The broad smooth back, deep loins, and splendid typical beef conformation were commented upon. Then the females of the herd were inspected. One in particular came in for special notice. This was "Windsor Gem," the only female who had ever won the championship at both the Royal and Smithfield Shows, 1916. Numerically, the herd was not large, but the lecturer rather significantly remarked that judging it from the standpoint of cash value, there was enough money represented in a dozen of them to purchase a good modern farm for every man present.

### Inspecting the Work Horses

From the cattle barns the party were conducted to a nearby paddock where were assembled some score of splendid Clyde, Cross-bred Clyde and Shire work horses. These were made the subject of a discussion on the points of draught horses, and the comments of the men were a revelation of the extent they had profited by their class-room work. "Gee, what a neck and shoulders!" said one of the boys, as a 2,000 pound Shire almost tramped on his feet. "What a set of legs and feet," said another looking at a dark Clydesdale, such as is seldom seen except at some of the best known shows.

After the draught horses came the sheep, several hundreds of which were enjoying a sort of sheep's heaven in a beautiful tree-dotted English pasture. True to the old saying "Wherever you find Clydesdale horses, Shorthorn cattle, or steam-boats there the Scotchman will be," the foreman in charge of the Royal herd was a grizzled son of old Scotia.

**An Up-to-Date Dairy Farm**  
Then came the dairy farm. Much  
Continued on Page 39



The Agriculture Class of the London College photographed on the King's Farms with some of His Majesty's Shire and Clyde Horses.



## Screenings

Sandy and John were sitting in a car when a pretty girl got in and smiled at the former. He raised his hat.

"Do you know her?" asked the Englishman.

"Oh, yes, very weel," the Scot replied.

"Well, shall we go and sit over beside her, and then you can introduce me?" asked his companion.

"Wait a bit," returned the canny Scot. "She hasna paid her fare yet."

"Grashus, Ikey, vat a byootiful diamond!"

"Diamond! Dis ain't no diamond. Dis is a monument."

"Monument?"

"Sure. De old man died and left five hundred dollars for a gravestone. Dis is de stone."

The youth seated himself in the dentist's chair. He wore a wonderful striped shirt and a more wonderful checked suit and had the vacant stare of "nobody home" that goes with both.

The dentist looked at his assistant. "I am afraid to give him gas," he said.

"Why?" asked the assistant.

"Well," said the dentist, "how can I tell when he's unconscious?"

"Why do you think your husband always tells you the truth?" doubted the neighbor.

"Because," replied the wife, "he says I don't look a day older than when we were married; and if he doesn't lie about that he wouldn't lie about lesser matters."

The traveller, just returned from prolonged South American travels, was turned down by the girl who had promised to wait for him. Instead she berated him savagely for keeping her waiting so long—his trip had lasted a year.

When she had given him an earful he turned and said: "I'd like to see you with that tribe of women I discovered in Brazil. They hadn't any tongues."

"Nonsense! How did they talk?"

"They didn't talk. That was what made them wild."

"Mother, did God make you?"

"Yes, dear."

"Did He make me, too?"

"Of course, darling."

"Did He make the flies?"

"Certainly, He made everything."

The child bent over his toys, muttering, "Dreadful fussy work—making flies."

Old gentleman (dictating an indignant letter): "Sir, my shorthand typist, being a lady, cannot take down what I think of you; I, being a gentleman, cannot say it; but you, being neither, can easily guess my thoughts."

Small Boy (to stout old lady who was hauling herself into the tram with difficulty): "If they'd given yer more yeast, missis, when yer was young, you'd been able to rise better."

Stout Old Lady: "An' if they'd a-given you more yeast, my boy, you'd a-been better bred."

It was after prohibition had reached a certain town in Ontario that an express agent telephoned a man prominent in the town. This was the message: "Please tell Mr. X. we have a package of books for him, and we wish he would arrange to get them at once as they are leaking badly."

A certain European lady who was travelling in Canada, collecting data for her next book, stayed with a farmer's wife. When the farmer came in from the fields he stopped some time to rub his gumboots on the door-mat.

"Where is your husband?" asked the visitor. "I thought I heard him at the door."

"He's cleanin' his 'gums' on the mat, ma'am," said the farmer's wife.

When the book was sent to the publisher this passage caught his attention:

"Canadian settlers in the out-of-the-way districts can't get tooth-brushes so they use the door-mat."



## What Will You Do For Help?

**F**ARM help is scarce, but this condition can be relieved to a marked degree by using machines that accomplish more work in a given time with less man power.

Why should the farmer cling to horses—a slow, expensive means of power—when every other business is adopting the truck and thereby reducing the cost of hauling, speeding up deliveries, and saving for human needs the food that the horses would otherwise consume?

The motor driven truck can work constantly at maximum load under the burning summer sun, or in the coldest weather. Unlike the horse it needs no rests while working, it eats only while in actual use, and when the day's work is done it requires very little attention, and leaves you free for other "Chores" about the place. Then, it can be housed in one-quarter the space of the horses, wagon and harness it replaces.

It is a mistaken idea that a truck is useful only for driving upon paved roads. The Ford can be driven all over the farm, and used for hauling grain, potatoes, fruit, roots, fertilizer, wood, stock, milk or any other product. The speed it travels, the time it saves, and its low upkeep cost appeal very strongly to all users of the Ford Truck. If you need help, order your Ford One Ton Truck today.

All prices subject to war-tax charges, except trucks and chassis

**Ford**

THE UNIVERSAL CAR

One-Ton Truck \$750

Runabout 575

Touring 595

Coupe 770

Sedan 970

Chassis 535

F. O. B. Ford, Ont.

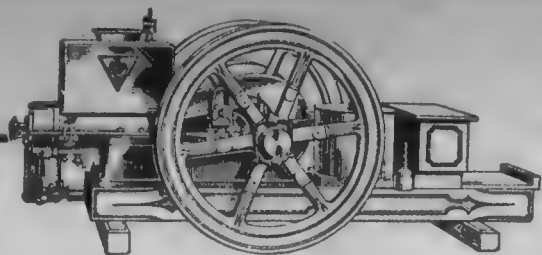
**Ford Motor Company of Canada,  
Limited**  
Ford - - Ontario

**CHEW  
"BAT"  
PLUG TOBACCO 20 CTS**

**A THICK PLUG — LIGHT IN COLOR  
TOUGH AND JUICY — ALWAYS KEEPS FRESH AND SOFT.**







## ALPHA GAS ENGINES faithful as a work-horse

**D**EPENDABILITY is the keynote of the Alpha. It RUNS when you want it to—chugs away all day and you never need to think about it.

It's always reliable; always ready.

Why?

Because it's so simply and sturdily designed and so expertly and honestly built.

There's nothing complicated about the Alpha—no electric batteries; no delicate attachments to "keep you guessing."

Just oil it; turn on the fuel—either gasoline or kerosene—and the Alpha does the rest.

It takes a whole lot of the drudgery out of farmwork, and, in addition, saves time and fuel.

### JUST ASK ANY ALPHA USER

Alpha Gas Engines are made in 12 sizes, 1½ to 28 H. P., and in stationary, semi-portable or portable style, with hopper or tank-cooled cylinder.

Write today for our gas engine book

## THE DE LAVAL COMPANY, Ltd.

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF DAIRY SUPPLIES IN CANADA.

Sole manufacturers in Canada of the famous De Laval Cream Separators and Ideal Green Feed Silos. Alpha Gas Engines, Alpha Churns and Butter-Workers. Catalogues of any of our lines mailed upon request

MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER  
50,000 BRANCHES AND LOCAL AGENCIES THE WORLD OVER

One pair outwears two pairs of ordinary overalls

**HEADLIGHT OVERALLS** (UNION MADE)  
MADE IN CANADA  
LARNED, CARTER & CO. MFRS. SARNIA.

# Humberstone Coal

FOR THE

## Furnace, Range and Grate

**HUMBERSTONE** is general-purpose Coal—good, clean lumps for the open grate, and first among the furnace and cook stove coals.

**HUMBERSTONE** gives the most heat. It holds fire longest and is sootless.

**HUMBERSTONE** has stood every test for 38 years. It's now a standard in the West.

If there is no dealer in your town handling **HUMBERSTONE** Coal write or wire us.

## The Humberstone Coal Company

Miners and Shippers

201 McLeod Building EDMONTON, Alta.

P.S.—Wire from Minnedosa, Man., received, reads:—

"Used car Humberstone Coal last winter in hot water furnace designed for hard coal, also used in range and well suited both. Ship another car."

This is the experience of thousands of our customers in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

**HUMBERSTONE COAL IS SOOTLESS**

## The New Dominion Deputy

*A Sketch of the life of J. H. Grisdale, Acting Deputy Minister for Canada*

**W**HEN the Hon. Mr. Crerar took office as minister of agriculture, he found himself as his predecessors had done, responsible for the administration of laws that were not concerned particularly with the farming industry. At the time of Confederation the Bureau of Agriculture and Statistics in the Government of the province of Canada was reorganized and given the numerous attributes of agriculture, immigration and emigration, public health and quarantine, arts and manufactures, census and statistics, patents of invention, copyrights and industrial designs and trade-marks. To these later were added dominion archives and exhibitions. For many years little seems to have arisen to modify the organization of the department and indeed it was not until 1892 that immigration was transferred to the Department of Interior. In 1912 the archives moved to the department of secretary of state, and census and statistics to the department of trade and commerce. When the Union Government took the reins the elimination of the remaining unrelated adjuncts, requiring the direction of an officer trained in law, took place, making way for a purely agricultural deputy minister.

Hon. Mr. Crerar is to be congratulated in finding within his department a suitable official for the office. It is one thing to possess a working knowledge of the science and practice of agriculture and quite another to understand the ins and outs of so intricate and extensive a system as the federal department of agriculture has become. Its ramifications reach every part of the Dominion where crops are grown and away beyond where her products find a market. It embraces ten branches and spends more than three millions of dollars a year, not including the appropriation of more than a million dollars handed over to the provinces under the provisions of the Agricultural Instruction Act.

J. H. Grisdale has entered upon his duties as Acting Deputy Minister of Agriculture equipped by training and experience with the necessary knowledge to fit him well for the office. He has given proof of fine administrative ability in directing the affairs of the Experimental Farms System which has enjoyed wonderful development under his guiding hand.

Mr. Grisdale's official career is fairly well known to most of the readers of The Guide. Equipped with the B. Agr. degree, won at the Iowa University, after a course at the Ontario Agricultural College, he entered the federal service in 1899 as agriculturist of the Central Experimental Farm. In 1911 on the retirement of the late Dr. Wm. Saunders, Mr. Grisdale was advanced to the position of director of the Experimental Farms System and has now received further well-merited recognition.

### A Native of Quebec

But for the accident of a few miles, Mr. Grisdale would have been a native of the province of Ontario. The farm on which he was born, while situated west of the Ottawa river, is found in the County of Vaudreuil, which, with Soulangue, occupies that little sector formed by the junction of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa rivers. Nor is he responsible

for a fortunate parentage. His father, the late A. B. Grisdale, an industrious son of British parentage, well understood the value of thrift in the handling of none too generous soil. It was from his mother, more especially, he inherited a keen intellect and to her ambition for a promising son must be credited the opportunity to obtain scholastic training.



J. H. Grisdale, B. Agr.

Like many another successful career Mr. Grisdale began as teacher of a rural school. Not content with performing the duties laid down by the school laws of Quebec, he introduced innovations that were decidedly in advance of the times. By getting the boys to read and debate agricultural subjects he succeeded in impressing them with the dignity of agriculture.

While directing the youthful mind afforded opportunities for splendid service, to one of Mr. Grisdale's ambition there was heard above it a call to the expanding field of agricultural development. The course provided at

Guelph appealed to him as being rich with possibilities, and with the reward from his toils in the little red school-house and the blessings of his parents, his agricultural educational career was begun in the fall term of 1897.

### Distinguished Himself as Student

As a student Mr. Grisdale occupied an enviable position. Besides winning the gold medal for general proficiency in his second year he was elected president of his class and was an editor of the Ontario Agricultural College Review.

During his second year an unsettled condition arose among the students from a feeling that an injustice was being done to the general body of the students of the year because of the shortcomings of a few. As a result of this a group, constituting a considerable proportion of the graduating class, led largely by Mr. Grisdale, left the college for Ames, Iowa, where they received their degrees the following year. This episode possibly at the time counted against the leaders of this headstrong section of the student body; but it brought out that quality of independence and determination found in leaders everywhere.

It should be pointed out that while at Ames, Mr. Grisdale won pronounced distinction. The interstate livestock judging contest at the International Exposition had its inception that year. The class from the Iowa State College included most of the Canadian students. The stock judged included cattle, sheep and swine. Mr. Grisdale won the championship honors.

### His Work With the Experimental Farms

The appointment of an agriculturist for the Experimental farms was the first important step towards the enlargement of the system that had prevailed under the directorship of the late Dr. Saunders. The selection of Mr. Grisdale for so important a post was fortunate as circumstances have proved. While a lover of pure science for its own sake, Mr. Grisdale can see little in stopping short of tangible results. Under his direction, therefore, little energy is wasted on unessentials or efforts of doubtful value. To one so practical there is much necessary work to be done. Results, not too hastily got, are kept constantly in view and every en-



AUGUST 19, 1918

couragement is given to his officers who are imbued with a corresponding spirit. Nor does he consider it necessary to work out their problems for them. Having placed a good man in charge of a division, a branch farm or a station, then it is put up to him to make good by the exercise of a tolerably free hand.

Large as his job has been as director of the experimental farms system, Mr. Grisdale has found time for other forms of public service. The livestock organizations lay claim to his judgment in important matters of policy and no one has done more to improve the winter fairs and other of the larger exhibitions.

Mr. Grisdale assumes his office as assistant administrator of the federal department of agriculture, fitted by alertness of vision, mental capacity, education and official training that insures a sane and progressive policy for the department under the direction of Hon. Thomas Alexander Crerar.

#### Social Justice in Palestine

When the new Jewish state in Palestine shall be established it will be a means of spreading freedom among many other nations, should it follow the program laid out by the Congress of Zionists, which has just met at Pittsburgh. That gathering adopted a social program, as follows:—

First—We declare for political and civil equality, irrespective of race, sex or faith, of all the inhabitants of the land.

Second—To insure in the Jewish national home in Palestine equality of opportunity we favor a policy which, with due regard to existing rights, shall tend to establish the ownership and control by the whole people of the land, of all natural resources and of all public utilities.

Third—All land owned or controlled by the whole people shall be leased on such conditions as will insure the fullest opportunity for development and continuity of possession.

Fourth—The Co-operative principle should be applied so far as feasible in the organization of all agricultural, industrial, commercial and financial undertakings.

Fifth—The system of free public instruction which is to be established should embrace all grades and departments of education.

Some of these principles embody ideals common to all who strive for freedom and recognized, in theory at least, by most enlightened governments. But the land program represents an advance beyond what existing republics have instituted. It strikes at the root of poverty and misery, from which republics, as at present constituted, are no more free than despotisms. So these Zionists show the way, not only for Palestine, but for the world.

Some time must elapse before it will be possible to organize a self-governing Palestinian state and put into effect the program outlined. Still more time must elapse before those who desire to go there may take advantage of the opportunity. But why wait for a little Asiatic community, established primarily for but a small part of the world's people, to show an example of social justice? Why cannot the great nations lead? The principles that are good for Palestine and the Jews are good for the United States and the world. The opportunity to establish them is here now. Delay is needless.



Bringing up Three of a Motherless Litter by Hand

Devonshire.

• [L.S.]



CANADA.

## PROCLAMATION

GEORGE the FIFTH, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, KING, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

To all to whom these presents shall come or whom the same may in any wise concern,—GREETING :

A Proclamation of conditional amnesty respecting men belonging to Class 1 under the Military Service Act, 1917, who have disobeyed our Proclamation of 13th October, 1917, or their orders to report for duty, or are deserters or absent without leave from the Canadian Expeditionary Force.

E. L. NEWCOMBE, } WHEREAS consider-  
Deputy Minister of Justice, }  
Canada. } able numbers of men

belonging to Class I under our Military Service Act, 1917, called out on active service in our Canadian Expeditionary Force for the defence of Canada under Our Proclamation of 13th October, 1917, although they have thus become by law soldiers enlisted in the Military Service of Canada,

Have failed to report for duty as lawfully required of them under the said Military Service Act and the regulations thereunder, including the Order in Council duly passed on April 20 last,

Or have deserted.

• Or absented themselves without leave from our Canadian Expeditionary Force,

And it is represented that the very serious and unfortunate situation in which these men find themselves is due in many cases to the fact that, notwithstanding the information and warning contained in Our Proclamation aforesaid, they have misunderstood their duty or obligation, or have been misled by the advice of ill-disposed, disloyal or seditious persons.

AND WHEREAS we desire, if possible, to avoid the infliction of the heavy penalties which the law imposes for the offences of which these soldiers have thus been guilty, and to afford them an opportunity within a limited time to report and make their services available in Our Canadian Expeditionary Force as is by law their bounden duty, and as is necessary for the defence of Our Dominion of Canada.

NOW KNOW YE that we in the exercise of Our powers, and of Our good will and pleasure in that behalf, do hereby proclaim and declare and cause to be published and made known THAT THE PENALTIES OF THE LAW WILL NOT BE IMPOSED OR EXACTED as against the men who belong to Class 1 under Our Military Service Act, 1917, and who have disobeyed Our Proclamation aforesaid; or who have received notice from any of Our registrars or deputy registrars to report for duty on a day now past and have failed so to report; or who, having reported and obtained leave of absence, have failed to report at the expiry of their leave, or have become deserters from Our Expeditionary Force, PROVIDED THEY REPORT FOR DUTY ON OR BEFORE THE TWENTY FOURTH DAY OF AUGUST 1918.

AND WE DO HEREBY STRICTLY WARN AND SOLEMNLY IMPRESS UPON ALL SUCH MEN, and as well those who employ, harbour, conceal or assist them in their disobedience, that, if they persist in their failure to report, absence or desertion until the expiry of the last mentioned day, they will be pursued and punished with all the rigour and severity of the law, SUBJECT TO THE JUDGMENT OF OUR COURTS MARTIAL WHICH WILL BE CONVENED TO TRY SUCH CASES or other competent tribunals: and also that those who employ, harbour, conceal or assist such men will be held strictly accountable as offenders and subject to the pains, penalties and forfeitures in that behalf by law provided for their said offence.

Provided however that nothing contained in this Our Proclamation is intended to release the men aforesaid from their obligation to report for duty as soon as possible or to grant them immunity from arrest or detention in the meantime for the purpose of compelling them to perform their military duty; Our intention being merely to forego or remit the penalties heretofore incurred for failure to report, absence without leave or desertion incurred by those men of the description aforesaid who shall be in the proper discharge of their military duties on or before the said twenty-fourth day of August, 1918.

Of all of which Our loving subjects and all others whom these presents may concern are hereby required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. Witness: Our Right Trusty and Right Entirely Beloved Cousin and Counsellor, Victor Christian William, Duke of Devonshire, Marquess of Hartington, Earl of Devonshire, Earl of Burlington, Baron Cavendish of Hardwicke, Baron Cavendish of Keighley, Knight of Our Most Noble Order of the Garter; One of Our Most Honourable Privy Council; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George; Knight Grand Cross of Our Royal Victorian Order; Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Our Dominion of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, this FIRST day of AUGUST, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, and in the ninth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

Thomas Mulvey

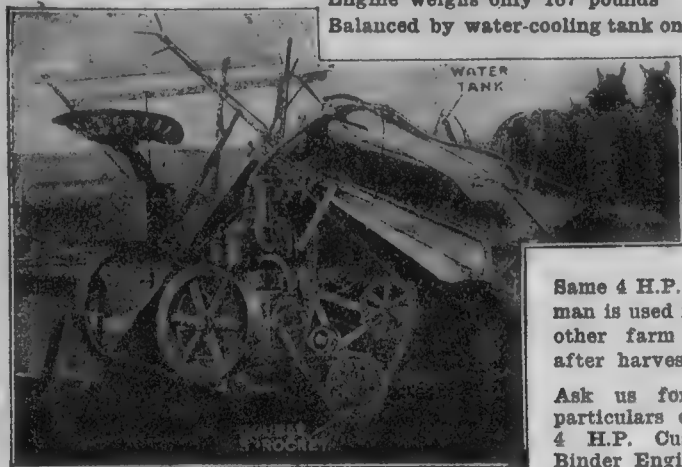
Under-Secretary of State.



# Cushman Binder Engines for All Farm Work

## SAVE A TEAM ON THE BINDER

Engine weighs only 167 pounds  
Balanced by water-cooling tank on front



Same 4 H.P. Cushman is used for all other farm work after harvest.

Ask us for full particulars of the 4 H.P. Cushman Binder Engine.

The 4 H.P. Cushman is the original and only successful Binder Engine. Thousands are in use every harvest—saving horseflesh and saving grain. A binder is not complete without a Cushman Engine.

**THE ONE BINDER ENGINE** —that is used in the grain fields all over North America from Texas to North Alberta.  
—that has ten years of successful field work behind it.  
—that has proper attachments to fit any make of binder in use.

The Cushman is water-cooled and cannot overheat on all-day run in hot harvest field like engines not properly cooled.

**Save Horses—Save Grain—Save Time—Save the Binder**  
Investigate our 8-15-20 H.P. Two-Cylinder Engines

They are the lightest-weight farm engines in the world, yet they are more steady running, quiet and dependable than heavy engines, because of perfect balance and almost no friction or vibration. May be attached to all farm machines that require stationary power. Easy to move around. Moving parts enclosed and run in bath of oil. Throttle governor. Run at any speed—speed changed while running. Direct water-circulating pump prevents overheating.

## Cushman Motor Works of Canada Limited

BUILDERS OF LIGHT - WEIGHT, HIGH - GRADE  
GASOLINE ENGINES FOR ALL FARM POWER WORK  
DEPT. D.

Whyte Ave. and Vine St., Winnipeg, Man.

Fanning Mills—"Holland" Wild Oats Separators—Smut and Pickling Machines—Vacuum Washing Machines—Lincoln Grinders—Lincoln Saws—Incubators—Universal Hoists—Langdon Ideal Self Feeders—Portable Grain Elevators—Wagner Hardware Specialties—Combination Threshing Outfits—Shinn-Flat Lightning Conductor—Wild Oat and Barley Cleaner

## Will You Send Your Boy to College?

Of course you will—if you live.

—But supposing you die, what's to become of the lad? Will he, at fourteen or earlier, be forced out into the world to earn his living?

Or will you give him the chance of his lifetime, anyway?

You can do it, whether you live or die, by means of an Imperial Endowment Policy. Let us tell you more about it.

Our booklet about Imperial Endowments. It's interesting, and may be had for the asking.

**THE IMPERIAL LIFE Assurance Company of Canada**  
HEAD OFFICE TORONTO

Branches and Agents in all important centres

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## The Farm Boys' Camp

Continued from Page 9

covered a very wide range of topics from the History of the Great War to Gas Engine Troubles. It is needless to say that these books will be greatly prized.

Immediately after Dr. Murray completed his address, a trip of inspection was made over the university farm. The boys were accompanied by Prof. Bracken and L. E. Kirk, and it is not likely that one of them will ever forget what were referred to afterwards as "Prof. Bracken's Plots." The pastures were inspected, also the sheep, the pig pens, the poultry houses and the barns. Few people realize how complete is the plant of the University at Saskatoon, and coming in contact with these many phases of the farming industry will leave a lasting impression upon the plastic minds of these potential farmers.

### The Lectures

Prof. John Bracken and Prof. E. A. Lloyd were in charge of most of the lectures and demonstration work. Each of these men has the happy faculty of being able to adjust to an unusual degree, his lecture to his audience. Especially was Prof. Bracken able to so adapt himself to his class of junior C.S.G.A. men. His class talks were not only jammed full of practical and very useful information but they were also interesting to these boys, almost to the point of fascination. Prof. Bracken explained how the University, through its exhaustive experiments, was finding out how farming under Western conditions could be carried on most profitably. He explained how varieties of grain were being improved by the selections of individual heads and making tests of these on special plots; also how new varieties were being developed by the crossing of one variety with another. And to these youngsters, already started with their special seed plots, Prof. Bracken's talk opened up an entirely new world full of undreamed possibilities. Prof. T. N. Willing, gave a practical talk on Insects and Weeds. Prof. Bradshaw, provincial game guardian, gave a lecture on Birds that was unusual in that as the different songsters were shown on the screen in their natural colors and environment, a phonograph was used with records that reproduced the bird notes of a great number of the many different birds shown.

### The Story of What One Boy Did

On Wednesday evening the boys again assembled in Convocation Hall and for 30 minutes Mr. Auld talked on the value of good farming as opposed to big farming.

Dean Rutherford followed Mr. Auld and told the boys how their presence at the University had awakened pleasant memories of his own early boyhood on the farm and for some time held their attention with stories of his early experiences, recalling with evident pleasure the thrill of delight brought by contact with the water as he plunged into the old "swimming hole" in the creek "just over the hill."

Dean Rutherford then told in detail the story of the work of Saskatchewan's grand old man, Angus McKay. As he told it, it was the story of a Scottish boy who came to Saskatchewan and began trying to raise wheat. In those times there was not a great deal of wheat grown and very frequently the grain was frozen or else the growing crops suffered so much from lack of rain that it was unprofitable. This boy believed in doing well everything that he undertook, and even in the driest years he plowed his land well and cultivated it thoroughly. He was persistent in the use of his harrow, and after

a few years it was noticed that although the rainfall was scanty this boy, now a man, always raised some crop, generally a profitable one, while his neighbors' grain crops were practically ruined by drought. After many years of experience he evolved a system of farming. He discovered a method of operation that would almost invariably produce a profitable harvest. The system that he discovered was the one now in general use all over the semi-arid portions of the West.

Simply by doing the task in hand well this man did more for Western Canada than probably any other one man. He won the love and respect of all his neighbors and of all men trying to make a living on farms in the West, and that he might know that he had this love and respect they had had a life size portrait painted and hung in the most prominent place in the hall of Saskatchewan's University. Here the Dean pointed to the large oil painting of Mr. McKay that hangs in the most prominent place in the hall, and said "The name of this boy was Angus McKay, of Indian Head. I just want to leave that thought with you, boys, each and every task is worthy of your best efforts."

The Dean then told them briefly of how present breeds of horses, cattle and sheep had been developed by careful selection and breeding. It was quite evident that he appreciated the value of getting these young boys, at this age, in touch with the wider and more interesting phases of agricultural activity, for he said "At some future time, and not a very far distant future, I hope to have the pleasure of seeing each and every one of you boys here as a student of the college."

Judging by the enthusiasm of the applause we can well believe that from the 62 boys listening to Dean Rutherford, at some future date, a sufficient number will return to form the nucleus of a graduating class in agriculture such as is looked forward to by the men in authority at the University.

### The Camp Fire

Geo. F. Chipman, Editor of The Grain Growers' Guide, followed Dean Rutherford with a short address. The boys then adjourned to a place near the river where a big camp fire was lighted. The Y.M.C.A. had offered a prize to the tribe which had during the week won the greatest number of points, first, on prompt attendance and second, on the neatness of their rooms. The prize was won by the Cherokee tribe of which Leonard Bashforth, from Cadillac, was the Little Chief. The Cherokee had an average of 99 points out of a possible 100 on the inspection of rooms, and during the entire period of the camp not a single member of the Cherokee tribe was once tardy. The prize was a great big watermelon. The Y.M.C.A. in addition to this prize had purchased additional melons, one for each tribe, and these were eaten as the boys congregated around the camp fire. This feat being completed Mr. Bate and Mr. Youmans talked to the boys of the value of mental, physical, spiritual and moral development. No boy, or man for that matter, could have listened to this talk, a common sense heart to heart talk, shorn of all prudery on the sacredness of their physical bodies and the value of manhood as an asset, and remain unimpressed. After this a plunge in the swimming pool and to bed.

On Thursday a trip was made to the Saskatoon Exhibition grounds where the boys were the guests of the exhibition board, and had the free run of the exhibition grounds. They were taken from the University to the ground in taxi-cabs furnished by the exhibition





## Mr. and Mrs. Home-builder

Are you among those who have planted trees that failed to grow? If so, have you not concluded that trees imported from the warmer climes of the East or of the States, or from the lower altitudes of Manitoba could not be grown successfully in Saskatchewan or Alberta? To you, our Planter's Guide will be a source of encouragement as well as a store-house of valuable horticultural information. It brings to you conclusive proof that you can have a grove to give cooling shade on hot summer days and to protect your home from the blizzards and snow drifts of winter; that you can have luscious strawberries, raspberries, plums, crab apples and other fruits from your own orchard; and that, aside from these results, a small initial investment will bring huge returns in the increased value of your property. Our Planter's Guide contains the results of our years of experience in the growing of nursery stock in Saskatchewan. Only the varieties that have proved the test of time are listed. I challenge any authority on Horticulture to select one single variety described in our Planter's Guide that can not be successfully grown in Western Canada.

Specialization is the key-note of modern business success. It is because we are tree specialists that the Prairie Nurseries Limited ranks first among the Nurseries of Western Canada. We concentrate on "out-door-grown Nursery stock. On the 400 acres we own and additional land we lease, we grow millions of hardy trees and shrubs for the Canadian prairies. If you question the success of tree culture in Saskatchewan, accept our hearty invitation to visit our nurseries at Estevan. Upon seeing the clean, healthy trees growing upon the wind-swept plains of a district 1,900 feet above sea level, you will have visions of a Western Canada of the future, dotted with countless groves and orchards. In the beautification of the prairie our GUARANTEED TREES and our UNRIVALLED SERVICE will be most important factors. Our thousands of satisfied customers furnish proof positive of our good service. The ideas of "Quality plus Service" which have governed our dealings of the past will control our policies of the future.

Yours for better homes,

**THEODORE A. TORGESON,**  
Managing Director.

**Prairie Nurseries**  
Limited

Largest Nurseries in the Western Provinces.

**ESTEVAN SASK.**

Write for Planter's Guide. It is Free.

board. The greater part of the morning was taken up in judging livestock. Upon their arrival at the fair grounds they were met by Mr. Fisher, the manager of the Saskatoon Exhibition Board, and welcomed, and it was no half-hearted welcome they were given. J. O. Hettle, the vice-president of the board, and also chairman of the Saskatchewan Farm Loans Board, made a short address complimenting them on their start in the propagation of registered seed and welcoming them to the fair as guests of the exhibition board.

### Arnison Wins \$50 Prize

After Mr. Hettle's address the boys proceeded with the judging of beef and dairy cattle and draft horses. A. P. Arnison, a 14-year-old boy from Mozart, won the \$50 Victory Bond donated by J. F. Cairns for the boy 18 years of age or under making the highest average in judging draft horses, beef and dairy cattle. After the judging was over the 62 young farmers set out to enjoy the fair. In the afternoon they occupied a central section of the grand-stand that had been reserved for them. They marched into the grand stand in a body accompanied by Manager Fisher. Many boys reach the estate of manhood without having had the opportunity of witnessing an entertainment of the class offered in front of the grand-stand at the Saskatoon Fair. The boys got warm and Mr. Fisher purchased ice cream cones for the whole bunch. It was a day of entertainment, of ice cream, pea-



The Farm Girl's Friends

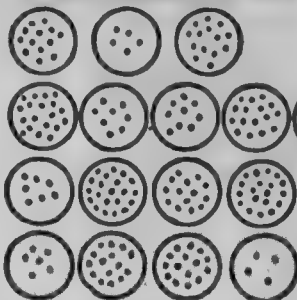
nuts and pink lemonade. The boys left the grounds at nine o'clock, returned to the University, had a swim, and then slept the sleep of the honestly tired and happy. And then, in small groups, the boys were taken to their respective trains and returned home. The camp was ended but not forgotten. Leonard Bashforth said, "I could not have enjoyed the trip more than I did." Glen Gambee said, "It is almost impossible for me to say what I enjoyed most, for I enjoyed it all, but I think the lectures by the different professors, especially those on grain and stock were the best." R. W. Jackson said, "It was my first time away from home and I am sure I did not have a dull moment." Almost without exception these boys, who had, in qualifying for this trip, begun their training in that inexorable school of experience that tests and develops men of action, and molds character, before they left came to the leaders with many expressions of gratitude.

The following boys were in attendance:—

Reginald Frith, W. H. St. Martin, Emil Loran, Herman Applegren, Robt. Carr, Thos. Thompson, Calvin Cochran, Leslie Miller, Wm. Bagshaw, Roy Brown, Merrill Dodd, Melville Allan, Boucher Scull, Orval Moore, Sydney Hendrickson, Nick Cherwonis, Cecil Armstrong, Harold Lawson, Glen Gambee, Melville Swain, F. V. Humphreys, D. Colquhoun, W. Watson, H. Hind, N. Owen, R. Roberts, G. Cooper, T. Storm, Joe Hamer, J. Harley, Sigi Stulangson, Joe Dodd, Reggie Jackson, Mundy Kristjansen, Lloyd Renwick, Beverly Evan, Charlie Simpson, Erick Dunstan, H. C. MacPherson, Wilbert Parkhill, L. Bashforth, J. Poplasha, C. Hanson, D. Michell, L. Smith, M. Hartnell, A. P. Arnison, A. Smith, C. McKee, J. Chates, H. G. Crapser, R. K. McKool, Ivan Dobb, Daniel McNeal, Ernest Lammington, Corwin Humbert, Alex. McManus, Wesley Fall, Jas. Rutherford, R. Lees, H. Pickell, Elvin Bradburn.

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How to solve it.—Each circle represents a letter of the word called for. The number of dots in the circle represents the position of that letter in the alphabet. For instance: "A" would be represented by a circle with one dot because it is the first letter of the alphabet. "B" would be represented by a circle with two dots because it is the second letter. "C" would be represented by three dots, "D" by four dots and so on. You must correctly count the dots in each circle, figure out the letter represented by its position in the alphabet and when you have them all figured out put them into proper rotation to spell the name wanted. It's not an easy puzzle but if you can solve it correctly you may win this lovely shetland pony or one of the grand Cash prizes above.

### THE PRIZES

1st Prize Beautiful Shetland Pony or \$100.00 Cash	3rd Prize \$15.00 Cash
2nd Prize \$25.00 Cash	4th " 10.00 "
5th " 5.00 "	6th " 2.00 "
7th " 3.00 "	8th " 2.00 "
9th " 2.00 "	10th " 2.00 "

25 Extra Cash Prizes of \$1.00 each

GET your pencil and paper right now. Try to figure out the words and when you think you have them, write them out as neatly as you can and send them to us. We will reply right away telling you if your solutions are correct and sending you the complete illustrated list of grand prizes that you can win.

Use one side of the paper only, putting your name and address in the upper right hand corner. If you want to write anything besides your answer to the puzzle use a separate sheet of paper. Be neat and careful because in case of ties the prizes will go to the boys and girls whose answers are neatest and best written. Proper spelling and punctuation will also count.

### What Others Have Done You Can Do

Here are the names of only a few of the boys and girls to whom we have recently awarded big prizes.  
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Shetland Pony—Beatrice Hughes, Hazenmore, Sask.  
\$100.00 Cash, Lyle Benson, Hamilton, Ont.  
\$25.00 " Helen Benesch, Junkins, Alta.  
\$25.00 " Florence Nesbitt, Arnprior, Ont.  
We will send you the names of many others too.

### Send Your Answers This Very Evening!

Only boys and girls under 16 years of age may send answers and each boy or girl desiring his entry to stand for the awarding of the grand prizes will be required to perform a small service for us for which an additional valuable reward or special cash prize will be given. The Contest will close on September 30th and the prizes will be awarded immediately after. Send your entry today.  
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Conducted by Mary P. McCallum

## Red Cross Spirit

THE Manitoba Red Cross faces the fifth year of war so numerically and financially strong, and above all with such splendid morale that we are lost in admiration. It has for the year just ended, a record of unequalled achievement. As a result of the spring drive the Manitoba branch of the Canadian Red Cross has almost as much money to spend as had the Dominion Council of the Red Cross last year. When we heard that the American Red Cross had set itself the task of raising one hundred millions of dollars, or approximately \$1.00 per person in that country, we thought they were aiming at the impossible. But Manitoba, with its million-and-a-half dollars, has subscribed practically \$3.00 per person in this province.

Manitoba Red Cross branch of the Canadian Red Cross held a convention in Winnipeg at the first of August, which is reported elsewhere in this issue. The spirit of that convention was manifestly one of sacrifice. The proposed items of expenditure involved staggering sums of money. To scan the budget one would have thought there might be some questioning regarding the expenditure of so much money for some of the various contingencies. But instead there was a genuine sentiment that some of the proposed expenditures should be much increased. One man proposed that the sum of \$15,000 allocated to the care and comfort of the returned men at Tuxedo should be increased to at least \$50,000. This was indicative of the general feeling of the convention. The greatest sacrifice and gift of the people of Manitoba are but small compensation to the men who are sick and wounded overseas, or who are convalescing in our military hospitals.

That spirit is going to carry the Red Cross Society of Manitoba to greater heights of sacrifice and giving in the year to come. Those who attended the convention cannot but return to their homes and their branches filled with the desire to emulate the achievements of the year just past.

## What Conservation Did

The actual results of the conservation of wheat in the United States and in Canada have been made public by the Food Boards in the two countries. The United States by its campaign of conservation was able to ship to the Allies 140,000,000 extra bushels of wheat. Canada, by her combined conservation and increased acreage, was able to ship to the Allies 85,000,000 extra bushels of wheat. Reduced consumption of wheat and wheat products by the peoples on this side of the Atlantic have been wholly responsible for the extra exportation of wheat from the United States, and in a measure responsible for the extra exportation from Canada.

Whoever said at the beginning of the conservation campaign, "Oh, what is the use of my conserving? The little I use in my house will never be missed," must, by these figures, realize that by the little bits conserved in each household wheat, to the extent of 225,000,000 bushels has been released for export overseas. Of course the conservation in each household could not be very great, but when the little in each household was added to the little in all the other households we have been able to see the very great results. The fact that at last people can see real results, and can figure up in millions of bushels of wheat the result of the campaign of conservation should be a stimulus to further conservation in the future. We know now that every little does count.

## Sugar Rations

The Canada Food Board has decided to ration the people of Canada in the consumption of sugar. The reduction of household consumption is to a ration of one-and-one-half pounds per person per month. A pound-and-a-half of sugar is exactly 72 teaspoons, so that those persons who take sugar in their tea must content themselves with

less than one teaspoon for each meal. Plainly one can't have sugar in one's tea three times a day on the day one eats sugar on the breakfast porridge.

The utmost possible conservation is urged in addition to the restrictions now in force upon all manufacturers who use sugar. Householders are also asked to use yellow sugar instead of the granulated product wherever possible. This is because in order to get the most efficient economic results from the refining of sugar, it is necessary that about 30 per cent. of yellow sugar be produced from the refineries. This is a result of the conference of the International Sugar Commission, and a full review of the raw sugar situation, the balance of crop on hand and the Allies' requirements.

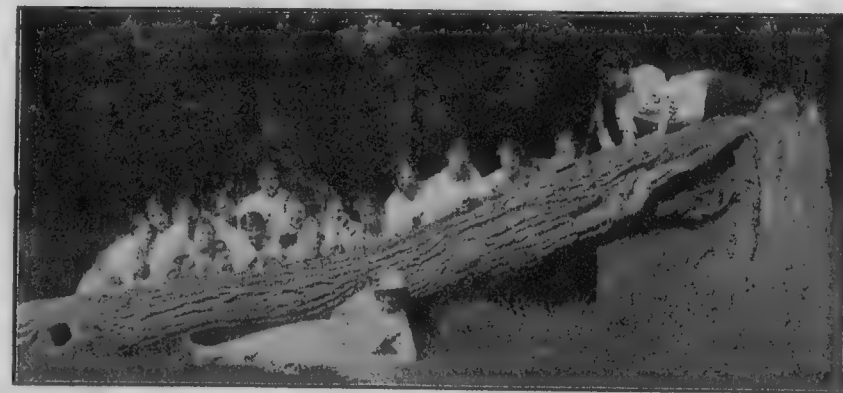
## On the Land

At the Board of Agriculture test near Birmingham recently 200 women of the Midlands took part. The work included plowing by horse and tractor, hoeing, thatching, milking, etc.

Sixty entered for the milking test; not one failed; two received full marks and 22 gained 90 per cent. The women were most successful, too, in the tests held at Oakham, Rutland, which would have tried much older farm hands, says The Times. "In one riding competition the entrants had to harness two horses in plow gear and, riding one and leading the other, go through a line of gates carrying a sack of chaff on the ridden horse. The winner went through with all the sangfroid of an old plowman, and the big pair of horses knew that they had to behave. Other competitors had to harness a single-horse wagon and drive through a line of narrow gates. Many of them did this without once touching the posts." The farmers, hard to shake out of old habits, were enthusiastic in their comments, adds The Times, even with regard to what the women achieved with mechanical tractors.—Women's Century.

## War Lecture Bureau

The Government of Canada has inaugurated the War Lecture Bureau



Some of the Girls of The Guide Staff at The Guide's Annual Picnic.

under authority of M. E. Nichols, director of public information, Ottawa. Frank Yeigh, of Toronto, is the secretary and organizer of the bureau, the objects of which are to inform and

stimulate the people to greater effort in the prosecution of the war and a fuller sense of responsibility regarding it.

It is felt that the power of the spoken word is a potent factor in moulding public opinion. Volunteer speakers, known as "Five-minute men," are giving brief talks on topics assigned by the bureau, in moving picture houses and before audiences in churches, schools, clubs, etc. Hundreds of these have already been given to an aggregate of a million people in the process of mobilizing public opinion. Over 200 Canadian cities and towns are now organized for this important patriotic work, and hundreds of other centres are

being rapidly organized. The bureau also aims to reach the women of the country through their societies, clubs and other organizations. A letter has been sent to hundreds of presidents and secretaries with a view to securing their co-operation, and the reading of the topics as part of the business of the meetings.

It will readily be seen that this department of war service is a most important one, and, as it grows, will increase in radiation and influence. Any individual or society desiring to receive the printed matter of the bureau may secure it by applying to the War Lecture Bureau, Hope Chambers, Ottawa, or its Toronto Branch, 120 Bay Street.

## Rest Tents a Boon

Miss Spiller, secretary of the U.F.W.A., sends this interesting account of the rest tent the club had at Calgary and Edmonton:—

"The U.F.W. and U.F.A. had tents on the grounds at both Calgary and Edmonton exhibitions, which we are glad to say were well patronized by farm women. The U.F.W. tent was fitted up as a model rest room, with looking glass, wash basin, towels, etc., complete, as suggested by Mrs. Parlyby, for country fairs. We used crinkled paper for decorating and also some flags, which we secured at 10 and 15 cents each, and which although inexpensive were very effective. We also had a table piled with literature which was handed to any one who was at all

their mothers took an opportunity to go round and look at the exhibits. A number of babies were taken care of every afternoon at Calgary, but not as many as we would like to have had, probably because the mothers did not know of the arrangements we had made, although a notice in regard to same was put in the newspapers. At Edmonton we did not avail ourselves of the services of the nurses, although they very kindly offered to help, as it was rather difficult for the association to spare them owing to the numerous calls which were coming in.

"We very much appreciate the thoughtfulness of the Nurses Association and the help which they were so ready to give us at each place, and we trust that our members will not forget same but will reciprocate whenever a member of the G.N.A. visits their respective districts, and an opportunity is afforded them."

## My Knight

In the dreams of my childhood I saw my knight,  
He was valiant, and strong, and true,  
He battled for right, to help the oppressed,  
As a brave knight-errant should do.

But though I watched long for my faithful knight,  
As childhood sped swiftly away,  
It was only in dreams I saw his face,  
And in visions that would not stay.

As a maiden grown I watched for my knight,  
My good knight so brave and strong,  
And still in my dreams he fought for the right,  
And battled against the wrong.

I would crown his head with a laurel wreath  
Midst shouting and loud acclaim;  
But he vanished as soon as my dream was gone,  
This knight of the unknown name.

The years went by—as a woman grown,  
Still my vision had charms for me,  
Till one day, as I waited and watched for my knight,  
He came at last to me.

His armour was soiled in the battle of life,  
His good sword was bent and worn,  
He was wounded and bruised in the terrible fight,  
And the world gave him nothing but scorn.

But I knew my knight as he knelt to me,  
Then lifted his eyes above,  
And I wreathed his head with my fairest crown,  
That most wonderful crown of Love.  
—D. Horton.

## Detecting False Goods

The laws of our country at present offer no protection to the purchaser of textile materials. If the price of "all wool, a yard wide" goods is paid and later it is found that the material is half cotton, there is nothing left for the purchaser to do but to enter it as "loss" in her profit and loss account. To be sure there are any number of stores where the dealers are truthful about the textile materials handled, but nevertheless a knowledge of a few simple tests may not come amiss.

Sometimes sleazy, thin cotton material is made to look quite firm and attractive by the use of sizing or dressing. By rubbing a corner between the thumb, the sizing is removed and the real quality of the material is apparent. In very thin materials the sizing may be detected by holding the cloth to the light. The starch will show between the threads.

An examination of the raveled warp and woof threads will often reveal much. Cotton fibres are short and broken ends of cotton threads will appear fuzzy. Linen fibres are long, and consequently broken ends of linen threads are more pointed than those of cotton. Cotton material feels warmer than linen.

interested in same. The Graduate Nurses Association of each city deserve special mention, as they volunteered to send two nurses every afternoon to look after babies while





Let the children

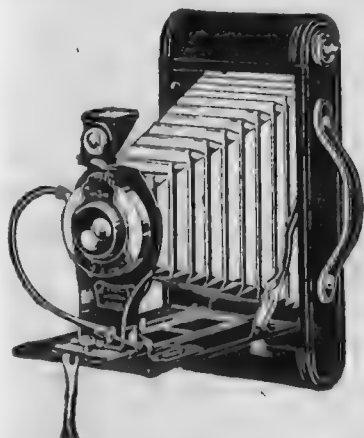
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## Preparing for a Fifth Year

Continued from Page 7



Red Cross Supplies from Country in Supply Depot.

should be entirely given over to the manufacture of supplies and comforts. There was some thought in the minds of the convention that this was taking away from the women some of the powers they at present possess and value in the interests of Red Cross, but the ruling opinion was that there should be a more equal distribution of the responsibilities of Red Cross among the men as well as the women.

### Inspirational Sessions

But, as was pointed out at the beginning, there was much more than business to take up the time and the interest of the convention. What might be called the inspirational sessions will most assuredly result in much concrete development to the work of Red Cross. The Manitoba Red Cross for its first convention was fortunate in having a representative visitor from Alberta and from Saskatchewan. R. B. Bennett, of Calgary, who has been chairman of the Red Cross in that province since its inception, brought a message of great encouragement to Red Cross workers in Manitoba. Mr. Bennett dealt at some length with the achievements for Red Cross in Alberta. He was lucid in his explanations of the rumors one hears that the administration of Red Cross funds and supplies is much at fault. He cited explicit cases of rumors and of their being traced to the originator only to find it was either the result of German propaganda, or that Red Cross was in the minds of some of our soldiers overseas confused with the relief supplies of other agencies.

H. C. Pope, second vice-chairman of the Saskatchewan Red Cross Society, spoke particularly on the splendid organization his province had for the Red Cross. Today, Mr. Pope said, Saskatchewan has 568 branches of the Red Cross Society, and for the ten months ending July 31, there has been put into the coffers of the Saskatchewan Red Cross more than \$1,028,000. He told of the encouraging work the children through their Junior Red Cross branches were doing. There are 330 Junior Red Cross branches and since their formation last fall they have raised for Red Cross \$12,741. One

small branch alone raised \$720.50 in a little more than three months.

On the evening of Friday, F. T. Heffelfinger, chairman of the Red Cross of Minneapolis, gave a specially instructive and enthusiastic address. A telegram was read from Mr. Davison, national chairman of the American Red Cross, conveying to the members of the Manitoba Red Cross the profoundest sympathy and good wishes from their American friends, and begging the honor and privilege of at any time rendering any service to the Canadian Red Cross. Mr. Heffelfinger spoke on the work of the American Red Cross, and his message was most encouraging. Other convention speakers were: Sir James Aiken, Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba; Capt. W. E. Davison; Mayor F. H. Davidson, of Winnipeg; Major W. W. Pirt; Hon. T. C. Norris; F. T. Ryder, Consul-General, U.S.A.; Lieut.-Col. H. F. Gordon; Hon. T. H. Johnson and Brigadier-General H. D. B. Ketchen.

### \$603,417 From Manitoba Women

The committee conveners reported the work done by them. The astounding information was given out that in the three years the central supply depot has been in operation materials to the value of \$168,520 have been purchased. Supplies to the value of \$356,490 have been shipped through the depot. The women of Manitoba have sent to the Red Cross the sum of \$603,417.

The people of Manitoba have risen to the responsibility the war has placed on them to work for Red Cross, in a way that can vouch for no retarding or retrenching until the war is won. The whole spirit of the convention was that of carrying on not only in the magnificent way of the past four years, but on a much enlarged scale. From henceforth the men and women of Manitoba, together are entered upon such a campaign of relief for the sick and wounded soldiers as has not been launched before. Certainly the convention to be held next summer is one to which all Red Cross workers may look forward to as one which will record unprecedented sacrifice and devotion.



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## Sugar Stretchers

A STATEMENT has just been issued by the Canada Food Board requesting that the household consumption of sugar be reduced to one and one-half pounds per month per person. And further, householders are urged to use yellow sugar when possible, because in order to get the most economic results from the refining of sugar it is necessary that about thirty per cent. of yellow sugar be produced by the refineries. A pound and a half of sugar per person per month seems a very small amount, but we have no cause to complain; so far we have had practically all the sugar we needed, while most of the Allied countries have been on very short rations indeed. A grocer told me not long since that he had difficulty in making his customers take the required one pound of brown sugar with every four of white. Some of the women complained that they could not use brown sugar except for candy and they tired of that. The Food Controller's statements are not always as clear as they might be and I am sure that these women did not realize that by using brown sugar for candy they were disregarding the Food Controller's regulations, that no cane or beet sugar be used for candy. If one will experiment a little I am sure that more than the required fourth of yellow sugar will be utilized. In spice cakes of all kinds, steamed puddings, cookies, ginger snaps, etc., brown sugar is as good as white, and it is very good on porridge, try it and see. There are many substitutes for sugar that are extremely palatable—honey, maple syrup, corn syrup and molasses. Let us get into the way of using these as far as possible. Maple syrup and honey are expensive, but a little goes a long way. Dried fruits, such as raisins and dates may be substituted for a certain amount of sugar.

In substituting brown sugar for white the same amount should be used as of white; it has less actual sweetening value than white sugar, but makes up in flavor what it lacks in sweetness. The same is true of maple sugar. In substituting corn syrup for sugar in a recipe one should increase the amount of syrup by half and add a little extra flavoring. In cakes and cookies the results are better if half syrup and half sugar is used, and allow a little extra flour for the extra amount of liquid the syrup adds. Honey being thicker than syrup replaces less liquid so that only one-fourth of the liquid called for in the recipe need be left out. Honey is slightly acid, so in using it allow one-quarter teaspoon soda to each cup of honey.

### Oatmeal Cookies

- |                             |                                      |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1 cup cold boiled oatmeal   | 1 cup flour                          |
| 1 cup brown sugar           | Butter substitute the size of an egg |
| 2 teaspoons cream of tartar | 1 teaspoon soda                      |
|                             | Pinch of salt                        |

Roll out thin and cut out same as cookies.

### Barley Pudding

- |                |                       |
|----------------|-----------------------|
| 4 cups milk    | 1/2 teaspoon salt     |
| 1/2 cup barley | 1/2 teaspoon cinnamon |
| 1-3 cup honey  | 1 tablespoon fat      |

Wash barley, mix ingredients and pour into buttered pudding dish, bake three hours in a slow oven, stirring occasionally during the first hour of baking to prevent barley settling. If the barley is allowed to soak in the milk for a time before cooking it will require less baking. There is a new breakfast food on the market called Cream of Barley that may be used in this pudding, it is like a fine pearl barley and very wholesome and delicious.

### Fig Roll

- |                            |                                    |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 cup figs                 | 2 cups bread crumbs                |
| 1 cup honey                | 1/2 cup suet                       |
| 2 eggs                     | 1 tablespoon molasses              |
| 1/2 teaspoon grated nutmeg | 1/2 cup flour                      |
| Milk                       | Grated rind and juice of one lemon |

Chop the figs fine, mix with the other ingredients, add enough milk to make a stiff batter. Steam for three hours, serve with boiled honey icing.

### Honey Icing

- |                  |                        |
|------------------|------------------------|
| 1/2 cup honey    | 1 teaspoon lemon juice |
| White of one egg | 3 marshmallows         |

Boil the honey until thick, flavor with the lemon juice and pour this over the stiffly-beaten white of one egg. Add the marshmallow and beat hard and rapidly until soft and creamy. The marshmallows may be omitted, although they improve the flavor.

### Hermits

- |                          |                                  |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1-3 cup butter           | 1/2 teaspoon cloves              |
| 1-3 cup corn syrup       | 1/2 cup brown sugar              |
| 1 egg                    | 2 tablespoons milk               |
| 1-3 cups flour           | 1/2 teaspoon cinnamon            |
| 1 teaspoon baking powder | 1/2 cup chopped raisins or dates |

Cream the butter and the sugar, add the corn syrup, the milk and the egg well beaten. Add the baking-powder and the spices to the flour. Mix with the other ingredients, drop from a teaspoon on buttered tins, bake in a moderate oven.

### Creamy Tapioca Raisin Pudding

- |                             |                        |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 quart milk                | 1/2 cup honey          |
| 2 tablespoons uncooked rice | 2 tablespoons tapioca  |
|                             | 1/2 teaspoon salt      |
|                             | 1/2 cup seeded raisins |

Soak the tapioca and add to the rice and milk, stir in the honey, salt and raisins. Bake in a slow oven until the pudding is done, stirring down the crust as it forms on top.

### Steamed Fruit Pudding

- |   |                            |
|---|----------------------------|
| 2 cups dried peaches, apples, plums or apricots | 2 eggs                     |
| 2 cups flour                                    | 1 tablespoon baking powder |
| 1 cup milk                                      | 1/2 teaspoon salt          |
| 2 tablespoons melted shortening                 | 1 teaspoon cinnamon        |
|   | 1/2 teaspoon nutmeg        |

Wash and soak the fruit overnight; drain. If in large halves or quarters, cut into small pieces; add to the dough which is made as follows: Sift the flour, baking-powder and salt into a bowl; add the milk, well-beaten eggs, shortening and spices; mix well; add the fruit; put into a well-greased mold or kettle. Place in a saucepan of boiling water and steam for two hours. Serve in a shallow bowl with a fruit sauce made from two cupfuls of fruit juice which was put up when canning fruit during the summer. Bring the juice to a boil; add enough cornstarch to thicken and sugar or honey to taste. Serve both pudding and sauce while hot.

### Blueberry Johnny-Cake

- |                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| 1 cup flour               | 1 tablespoon melted lard                        |
| 1 cup corn meal           | 1 cup blueberries, fresh or canned and strained |
| 3 teaspoons baking powder | 1/2 teaspoon salt                               |
| 1-3 cup sugar             |   |
| 1 egg, beaten             |   |
| 2-3 cup milk              |   |

Combine the ingredients in the order given. Pour into a small dripping-pan and bake in a moderate oven for thirty minutes. If desired this may be served as a simple pudding with a sauce of stewed and sweetened blueberries.

### Afternoon Tea Cakes

- |                              |                            |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 2 cups flour                 | 1/2 teaspoon salt          |
| 1/2 cup brown or maple sugar | Walnuts                    |
| Milk                         | 1/2 teaspoon lemon extract |
| 1/2 cup butter               |                            |

Mix and sift flour, sugar and salt. Work the butter into the first mixture, using the tips of the fingers. Add just enough milk to allow the mixture to be rolled. Roll to one-third inch thickness, cut in any desired shape, and place walnut meat on top of each. Bake in a slow oven until brown.

### Date Filling for Cakes

A cake may be made with very little sugar if a date filling is used.

- |                           |                          |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 lb. dates               | 1/2 cup blanched almonds |
| 1 teaspoon oleo-margarine | 1 tablespoon sugar       |
| Juice 1 lemon             | 1 cup water              |

Cut the dates up fine, add the water, lemon juice, sugar and fat and cook slowly. Blanch the almonds and cut very fine. add to the filling. When smooth remove from the fire and set aside to cool.

### Chinese Chews

- |                                |                          |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 cup dates, chopped           | 1 teaspoon baking powder |
| 1 cup English walnuts, chopped | 2 eggs                   |
| 1 cup sugar                    | 1/2 teaspoon salt        |
| 1/2 cup pastry flour           |                          |

Mix all dry ingredients together, put in the dates and nuts, and stir in the eggs after beating them light. Bake in, as thin a sheet as can be spread and when done cut in small squares.

Mrs. L. C. P.

### Fig Tapioca

- |                            |                      |
|----------------------------|----------------------|
| 1/2 cup granulated tapioca | 1/2 cup corn syrup   |
| 1/2 cup cold water         | 1/2 cup chopped figs |
| 2 cups boiling water       | 1/2 teaspoon salt    |
|                            | 1/2 cup chopped nuts |

Mix the tapioca and salt with the cold water, add to the boiling water and cook until the tapioca is clear and transparent; add the corn syrup and the figs and cook for twenty minutes; add the nuts, chill and serve.

*The Country Cook.*



# Farm Women's Clubs

**F**AIR time is coming, and one of our directors, Mrs. George Root, has made the splendid suggestion that we have a U.F.W. Rest Tent at every fair. This would be a great boon to the country women, driving in from long distances, for we all know the discomfort of a hot, dusty drive, the fixing up of exhibits, getting tired and dirty, and not having any place to tidy up, wash our hands, or rest.

A tent with a few comfortable chairs, a looking glass, a wash basin, soap, some paper towels, and water would be a Godsend. Have someone in charge, and plenty of U.F.W. literature on a small table where it can be seen. Have a good big sign over the door: "U.F.W. Rest Tent." If no tent is available, get the men to run you up a shelter with some poles and cover with poplar boughs, which will provide at least some shade and a quiet resting place where the babies can be put to sleep, and the tired mother can tidy up or rest a while, away from the crowd and noise.—Irene Parlbry.

## Christmas Puddings

I have been asked to bring the following notice, re Christmas puddings for Canadian soldiers to the attention of our U.F.W.A. members, and hope that as many as possible will help to provide these puddings:—

"The Canadian War Contingent Association proposes to put up 100,000 pounds of Christmas plum puddings for the men in the trenches, to be delivered in London in time for the puddings to be distributed for Christmas. The Hamilton Fruit Kitchen of the Canadian Red Cross Society has placed its plant and staff at the disposal of the association for this purpose, all expenses being met by the C.W.C.A. The amount named will ensure each Canadian soldier overseas being served a generous portion of delicious pudding on Christmas day.

"The puddings will be put up in five-pound tins and for each \$50 received, 60 puddings will be dispatched overseas, each tin being labelled with the compliments of the society or individual making the contribution, but the association cannot undertake to forward any puddings specially addressed to units or individuals. Subscriptions for this fund should be sent to the provincial secretary, C.W.C.A., Rex Theatre Building, Calgary. The subscription list is open only for a short time as all arrangements for making and despatching the puddings must be concluded almost immediately. Will you not help to remind our Canadian soldiers in the field of the friends at home at Christmas time by sending in your contribution as quickly as possible."—Mary W. Spiller.

## Co-operating All Around

An interesting report has been received from Prairie Rose U.F.W.A., which reads as follows:—

"This is an account of what we have done in the past three months. In April we arranged for a picnic with two of the U.F.A. locals to be held on June 15. We decided to use the egg-marketing service in Calgary as a means of shipping eggs, as in this way each of the members would get the proper grade and price for her own eggs. One of the members read an interesting paper on the Initiative, Referendum and Recall which has since been forwarded to the Central office. At our May meeting we donated \$15 to the Y.M.C.A. Hut Fund, and \$20 to the Red Cross. We also decided to send to B.C. for our fruit as we did last year and the year before. We find that we save money in this way, and we have arranged with our local postmaster who has a store, to receive the fruit as it comes. In this way none of it is allowed to spoil at the station. The postmaster also ships and handles the eggs for the local which saves confusion and costs the members very little more. At the Junior meeting we decided to write for the books on Boys' and Girls' Clubs, and also sent in our petition for the Public Health Nurse to call at our schools. One of

our members is to read a paper on Food Conservation in July. We also selected members to read papers for each of the remaining months of the year. A large number of socks are turned in each month to the Red Cross. We can fit the knitting in with our own work better than sewing as we can pick it up in odd moments better. We are all trying to conserve as much as possible, to help win the terrible struggle."

## Successful New Local

Nebraska U.F.W.A., which is also one of our new locals, is making good progress. At the meeting which was held on June 15, Red Cross work was discussed, and as the membership was not large enough to start a club of their own, it was decided that they should get their supplies through the Clive Club, and do their bit in that way. This has since been done, and everyone received their share to carry home. It was also decided that they should help the Red Cross funds by having a concert and a sale of anything that the farmers, both men and women, in the district round would give. So the members offered to canvass, each one being given a different route on which they were to start off at once, as the date of the sale was set for July 5, and there was no time to be lost. At a special meeting held for the purpose on June 26, the canvassers all reported pretty good success. It was decided that every cent collected should be sent to the Red Cross Fund and that each member, or any woman from the district who helped, should give her help free of charge, lunches being put in sacks and handed round and tea and coffee being given by the members of the local. The men of the U.F.A. helped by doing the auctioneering, clerking, etc. The sale has come and gone, and the results were very satisfactory, especially for times like these when the prices of necessities are so high, and the crops so poor, and it is not easy to make money move freely. Everybody did their best however, and the sale alone brought in \$137.50. The concert and lunch were given free and everyone who was present had a good time. The goods sold were a miscellaneous collection, including livestock, poultry, grain, vegetables, house plants, needlework, butter, a chair and two hats, besides some medicine which was very kindly donated by the Rawleigh men. The women in this district are very busy at their homes, especially since so many of the boys have been taken off the farms for military service, but they intend to do their utmost to keep up the interest and enthusiasm in the work of the U.F.W.A.

## Reviving Quilting Bees

The Milestone W.G.G.A. have held their meetings regular since March and we have been piecing quilts and knitting and making aprons, but the money was coming in very slow, so we decided to make tickets and have each girl member sell thirty tickets each. To get enough young girls we took in two young girls who were not members, and they willingly helped. At the July meeting each girl brought in the money and her book of names which brought the nice sum of \$30. Then on July 5 the W.G.G.A. arranged a dance at Mr. Jence Jenson's barn and after the expenses were taken out we made the sum of \$50. The members decided to keep \$10 to work on and send half of the rest to the Red Cross and half to the Ambulance Fund.

We have now on hand some sewing of aprons and other articles that Eaton, Galloway and Simpson donated to the W.G.G.A. for such work. We have one quilt ready for sale, but we are waiting to get a lot of articles made and then I think we will hold a sale. We aim to do great things this year. There are many members who have sons training or at the front.—Mrs. G. Renwick, secretary, Milestone W.G.G.A.

## Perley W.G.G.A.

I am enclosing \$32 in this letter to you, which we made at Perley, on June

8, in aid of the Blue Cross. We had quite a nice garden party, and the children sold Blue Crosses for ten cents each and made quite a bit from them. Thanks for your letter about the rules for the district nurse. You will be glad to hear that we have secured the district nurse and that she is already busy in the district. We could not get the council to engage her except for the whole municipality and she considered that too large a field for one nurse. We were in danger of losing the nurse altogether, so the Perley Grain Growers agreed to engage her for six months at a salary of \$400 and her board. Her charge is \$3.00 a day, and we hope this venture will be successful. We were encouraged to try this after hearing of the Senlac W.G.G.A. success.—E. Nicholson, secretary, Perley W.G.G.A.

## High River Progressive

A very interesting report which has come to hand is that of the regular meeting of High River U.F.W.A. which was held on May 11. It reads as follows:

"The regular monthly meeting of U.F.W.A. was held in the rest room, Saturday, May 11, a good attendance was present. After the usual business Dr. Stanley gave a very instructive talk on first aid and dealing with such subjects as convulsions, foreign substance in eye, bleeding at nose, burns and scalds and broken bones. Speaking of convulsions, he said these were entirely due to irregularity of diet and emphasized the looking after the diet to prevent, while suggesting the treatment to cure. In case of broken bone the greatest care should be used to prevent its cutting through the skin as bacteria would thus get into the wound making it much harder to heal. He demonstrated removing foreign body from the eye, also how to improvise slings and splints for broken bone till medical aid could be had. Some helpful hints on making brown bread were given by Mrs. Bower. The matter of arranging a picnic was discussed and decided to hold a picnic in June sometime. Date and particulars to be arranged later."

## U.F.W.A. Rest Room

High River U.F.W.A. and U.F.A. held a picnic on June 14, which was very successful, although the weather was not all that could have been wished for. A strong, hot wind blew all day, bringing clouds of dust with it. This, however, did not prevent those who were present from thoroughly enjoying themselves. A good program of sports was arranged and an excellent lunch was served by the ladies. The speakers of the day were: S. S. Sears, district director; H. Higginbotham, provincial secretary of the U.F.A., both of whom gave very fine addresses. Miss M. W. Spiller addressed the ladies in regard to the work of the U.F.W.A. and the progress which that association is making. This local has furnished a very nice rest room in the town.

## Hears Returned Man

The meeting for May was very brief, with a very small attendance, owing to the fact that it was directly after our picnic. The U.F.W. held a picnic, planned for May 24, but owing to the rain, postponed until the next Wednesday. It was quite successful. Everyone appeared to have a good time, which is the primary consideration at a picnic, and we cleared \$112.00, \$5.00 for the Travellers' Aid, \$36 for the Returned Soldiers' Fund, \$35 for the Red Cross, and \$35 for the Sunday school, to help provide room for the classes and also a better place for the U.F.W. to meet. Our June meeting was a joint meeting with the men, and the Rev. H. A. Edwards spoke to us on the subject of the Returned Soldiers. Mr. Kell, a returned soldier, told us of his experience at Vimy Ridge, where he was wounded.—Ethel A. Robinson, secretary, Busylvia, U.F.W.A., Alta.

We held our monthly meeting at the house of Mrs. Wm. Morley today. We

had a good attendance of members and friends, enrolling two new members. With regard to a rest room in Biggar for the accommodation not only of the members of the W.G.G.A., but of all women from the country, the matter is in train, and will I am sure go through. We are seeking the co-operation and help of both the town and the rural municipality, as well as other local bodies of G.G.'s, realising to the full that we ourselves are too small a body to handle it. I had your appeal for the "Ambulance" for the western front, and was delegated the task of getting subscriptions. I shall get out and do what I can during the week. That the appeal fell on good ground and met with the full approval of the Clunie Women G.G. was testified by the fact that every member present gave me a donation. I intended to publish a list of subscribers in the local paper, and send you a full list at no distant date. At the conclusion of the business portion of the meeting papers were read by Mrs. Dale, Mrs. Grahame, and Mrs. Thompson, which were interesting, elevating and entertaining. The meeting closed with the Clunie slogan: "The Lord watch over thee and me until we meet again."—Margaret Hindle, secretary, Clunie W.G.G.A.

## Off To a Good Start

Mrs. J. W. Thomas, secretary of the new Zenith U.F.W.A. at Botha, Alberta, sends us in this report of what must be one of the liveliest organizations in Alberta: "On February 9, we organized our local U.F.W.A. and owing to good fortune in having a president that is very much alive, we feel that our club has a real neighborhood force. We have secured a travelling library from the extension department of the University at Edmonton. We have discussed consolidation of rural schools with the idea of having one some day. We have arranged to secure a pathoscope for the school and get our films from the university. We have monthly Red Cross sewing meetings besides our regular business meetings which are held in the schoolhouse. Better roads, rural mail delivery, social hygiene, gardening, co-operative laundry, and egg-marketing have been discussed at our meetings."

## Carrying On

For our June meeting we had a particularly good program. Before the meeting we sent out written invitations to all the women in the district who were not members. In spite of it being a rainy day we had 27 women at the meeting. The topic for discussion was Labor-saving Devices in the Home. Mrs. Shipley and Mrs. Simpson each sang a solo and Miss Alice Poole read. All together we had a real pleasant meeting which resulted in adding nine new members to our roll. Five more new members have been added since which brings our membership up to 40.

At our July meeting we expect to have another big day. We are trying to get subscriptions for The Guide. We had the Brandon Juveniles out to give a concert and realized \$38 for the Red Cross. We have our War Time Cook Book ready and hope to realize something worth while for patriotic purposes from the sale of these books.—Miss Gladys Thornton, Little Souris W.G.G.A., Brandon, Man.

## Doing The Work At Hand

Briarwood Homemakers are still holding their meetings regularly every month. Owing to so many of our boys leaving as soldiers the gatherings are sometimes not very large but we feel we still must keep together. Six boxes have been sent to the boys overseas. At our June meeting, held on July 4, our delegate to the Homemakers convention in Saskatoon, read her report, and it was very much enjoyed. Our club is trying to put on a collection of vegetables at our local fair if the cut-worms have left enough to be worth while. Last month some clothing was sent to a needy family. A picnic is being talked of for our anniversary in August to raise



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## Notice to Parents

The Schools and Colleges whose announcements appear in this issue are institutions of proven standing in their respective branches of education and The Guide believes that parents will make no mistake in selecting from them those which they consider best suited for the education of their sons and daughters.

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more money.—Mrs. George A. Wallace, reporter.

## Rutland's Half Year's Work

Miss Mary Goodspeed, secretary of the Rutland Women Grain Growers, sends in the following excellent report for the six months just past. On January 1 they had on hand \$18.10. They took in by donations \$26.86; by sociale and dances, \$50.50; from sale of ice-cream, \$27.27; from a play, \$64.25; from the Red Cross Drive, \$167.10; and by a grant from the council, \$100. They spent for materials for Red Cross, \$49.23. Their expenses amounted to \$65.70 and they sent to the Red Cross at Regina \$325. Besides the money donations they have sent to the Red Cross in Regina, 25 pairs of socks, 25 suits of pyjamas and one stretcher cap. This is a splendid record for one little organization for six months.

## Red Cross Picnic

A successful picnic was organized by the Wingham Branch of the Elm Creek Red Cross Society on July 2. With favorable weather conditions and in lovely grounds (kindly loaned by the O'Connor Brothers for the occasion), the picnic was attended by crowds from far and near. The tea tables were ably supervised by Mrs. Jim Archer, Mrs. Herb. Porter and Mrs. Moffatt, who, with numerous and willing helpers served tea to about 250 people. The president, Mrs. J. M. Ruddell, had charge of the booth, at which the sum of \$112 was taken.

During the afternoon ball games were in progress between Culross and Kelvin boys, Kelvin girls and Wingham girls, and Kelvin Boys and Wingham boys. The victorious teams being Culross boys, Kelvin girls and Wingham boys. A good sports program was arranged by Messrs. John O'Connor and Harry Baragar. An interesting feature of the day's proceedings was the presentation of a handsome clock to the Wingham teacher, Miss La Lier. The presentation was made by C. I. Baragar, who, on behalf of the scholars, expressed his regret at her departure, and keen appreciation of her faithful services during her one-and-a-half-year stay in the district. As a grand finale the crowd moved to the Wingham school-house, where dancing was soon in full swing. Altogether the sum of \$115 was raised.—Mrs. W. E. Butler, secretary, Wingham Red Cross Society.

## Patriotic Funds

## W.G.G.A. Ambulance Fund

Previously acknowledged	\$2,213.50
Asceola W.G.G.A.	64.00
Mountain View W.G.G.A.	10.00
Economy W.G.G.A.	20.85
Pan Muir Willing Helpers	15.00

Total \$2,323.15

## Red Cross Fund

Knella W.G.G.A.	\$ 50.00
Pearl Lake W.G.G.A.	116.75
Nulli Secundus W.G.G.A.	55.00
Togo W.G.G.A.	20.00
Economy W.G.G.A.	297.85

Total \$539.60

## Military Y.M.C.A. Fund

Kneller W.G.G.A.	\$50.00
Ormiston W.G.G.A.	25.00

Total \$75.00

Kindly remit all contributions direct to Mrs. John McNaughtan, hon. sec., W.S.G.G.A., Harris, Sask.

## An Energetic New Local

Another new local which is making a good showing in patriotic work is McBride Lake and Allensfields, which was organized on May 29 with the assistance of Mrs. W. H. Shield, secretary of Rathwell U.F.W. At the time of reporting, June 27, the local had held two meetings and had made 59 articles for the Red Cross, namely, 24 handkerchiefs, 19 towels, six stretcher caps, two pair of socks, six many-tailed bandages, two suits of pyjamas. The local holds meetings at the homes of the members and is working along practically the same lines as Rathwell which has been very successful. At the next meeting U.F.W.A. literature will be read and a discussion on same will follow. The members believe that the organization will be a benefit to them in many ways. A hearty welcome

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#### Club Briefs

A Saskatchewan Women's Section, of which Miss Maud Spence is secretary, held a joint meeting some time ago with the Grain Growers' Association. The president of the association gave a splendid address on co-operation while the president of the Women's Section gave a paper on "What woman of the world are doing today." Occasional meetings together are good for all concerned. Let The Guide hear about them.

A number of our clubs are forgetting to send their reports to The Grain Growers' Guide. Remember we want to publish what you are doing in your corner of the world so that others may read and do likewise. If you have not already done so send us a report of what you have done since the annual convention, and particularly what subjects you have discussed at your meetings.

Many club secretaries write to us for suggestions for a yearly or half-yearly program. If every secretary will send us a copy of her club's planned program, either a good one of the past or the one for the present year, The Guide will be glad to compile them into a booklet of suggested programs which will be useful to all club workers.

The Webb Homemakers welcomed three new members into their club at the July meeting. They decided to buy five dozen cups and saucers for the club's social functions. Letters were read from friends in France, and it was decided to have a shower of articles at the next meeting to be sent to refugees. Miss May, of the University Extension Staff, is to be invited to give a dress-making and millinery demonstration one week during July. Mrs. C. H. Johnston gave some hints on the making of lemonade. The reports of the delegates to the annual convention in Saskatoon were read and much enjoyed. The club feels specially honored in having its president, Mrs. Thiernan, elected vice-president of the provincial advisory board.

The Kemnay W.S.G.G.A. sent in to the Central office \$20 for the Red Cross Funds.

A Women's Section is a great thing in making community machinery run smoothly. Cypress River has a very thriving section with Mrs. Code as president. During the recent campaign when the speakers arrived at Cypress River, they were met by a reception committee, escorted to the hotel, and generally looked after in the kindest manner. There was no need to worry and wonder if the meetings had been advertised, or whether there had been a hall secured for the meeting. The smallest detail had been planned and no meeting was held which was in every way so satisfactory to the speakers as that of Cypress River. We think the Women's Section had a good deal to do with the arrangements.

"I believe the work in our district to be very promising for the future. What we need in our district is a closer relationship between the organized locals and women's section, and also between the secretaries of our clubs and their director."—Mrs. Ida McNeal, at annual convention.—Unfortunately this is true in more places than one. Give your fullest co-operation to the district organization and to the provincial organization.

Glenada U.F.W.A. held a picnic on June 29 at which the members sold tags and had a fish pond for children, the proceeds of which were devoted to patriotic purposes. The results were very satisfactory, although the picnic was not so well attended as picnics in other years have been. Two new members have been enrolled recently.

A meeting of the Maple U.F.W. was held on June 18, but owing to it being Chautauqua week, it was not well attended. The usual business was gone through however, and arrangements are being made to organize a Young People's Club. The members send best wishes to all the other clubs.



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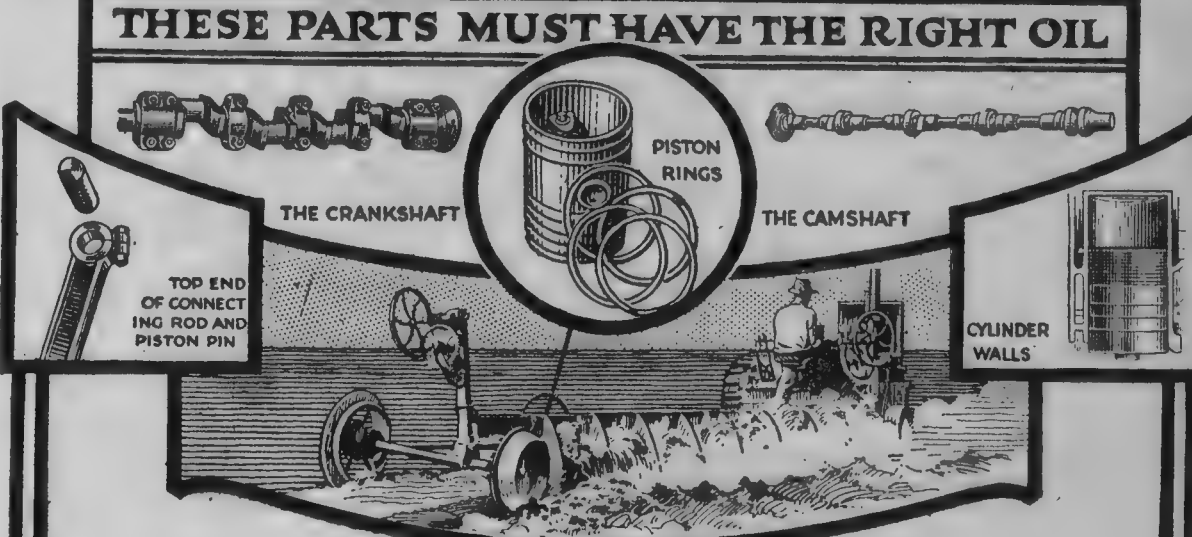
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PISTON RINGS

THE CRANKSHAFT

THE CAMSHAFT

TOP END OF CONNECTING ROD AND PISTON PIN

CYLINDER WALLS

## How the Right Oil Maintains Full Power

**YOU** know that a Gas Engine's power depends largely on full compression being maintained in the cylinders. If compression is poor in one or more cylinders, the motor runs unevenly and even misses fire.

Poor compression results in leakage of the gases past the piston rings on the power stroke of your engine, diminishing the force of each explosion in the combustion chamber; with a marked curtailment in the power and speed of which the engine may be capable.

Poor compression is frequently the result of scored cylinder walls and broken or worn piston rings caused by friction wear being allowed to go unchecked. The most common cause of poor compression is the use of incorrect oil. You may use a high quality lubricant, one suitable for lubricating certain classes of machinery but wholly unsuitable for the lubrication of high-powered internal combustion engines.

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To obtain proper compression and full power from your engine the oil must not only be high in

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FRICTION REDUCING MOTOR OIL

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# Young Canada Club

## Young Canada Club

THE stories in the new contest, "How I Plan to Help on the Farm this Harvest," are beginning to pour in. There is still time for more to come in. Do you know boys and girls I used to live on the farm not so very long ago? I often think of the good times we had. I have been wondering lately if some of the readers of the Young Canada Club page would send in some more poetry. I know there is so much of the summer music in the air these days that some of us are sure to hear it. I can remember that the rustling grain, a still summer evening with the frogs croaking in the distance and the cheep of the little bird getting ready for bed, and a soft summer rain, each seemed to have particular songs. What I would like is for some of the boys and girls to listen to such summer sounds and then see if they can express them in little verses of poetry. Some people have much better ears for hearing things like that than others. You try and see if you can tell what nature is singing about these lovely days.

The contributions for the Blue Cross Fund this week are:—

Herbert Daffwin, Parkbeg, Sask.	\$ .10
Chester Henry, Box 242, Gadsby, Alta.	.10
Emily Morrow, Seal, Alta.	.10
Charlie Hughes, Gadsby, Alta.	.10
Lillian I. Gaunt, Langruth, Man.	.10
—Dixie Patton.	

## Goes Swimming

I am going to write another story and also send money for the Blue Cross fund. I sent one story in and saw it in print, and I thought I would write another. I would like to have my summer holidays at harvest because then you can help your father and mother more. They are busier then than at other times or I would like to have them in seeding for the same reason. Harvest is the time for swimming. You may help a great deal by running out and taking a drink to the men on the binder. I might drive a three-horse team next seeding on the harkows. But I do not

know for sure. In winter I used to help mother with the house work but now I am needed outside. I would like my holidays in harvest because I can do the chores night and morning, and feed the horses at noon, also carry up drinking water for the house. Then it is swimming time and I can swim at noon hour. I like to watch them threshing. I am enclosing \$1.00 for the Blue Cross, my sister is also sending \$1.00 for the Blue Cross fund.—Sydney Hill, Box 113, Keeler, Sask.

## It wasn't a Gopher

This is my first letter to your interesting club. I hope it brings me a membership pin. I am going to tell you about some of my experiences with gophers. One day when I was trapping gophers I heard a queer noise. I did not know what it was. I had set the trap in a little hole too. The trap was away down in the hole and I pulled it up. What do you suppose it was? It was a big snake and I was so frightened I let it go. You may be sure I never set the trap in a small hole again. I have 386 gopher tails. My sister has 325 but we are catching more yet. I am enclosing 25 cents for the Blue Cross, and hope it

will save some poor horses on the battle-field. Hoping to receive a membership pin and a Blue Cross button.—Pearl Holstein, Yellow Grass, Sask.

## Potatoes for Missions

I have often looked at the letters of your club, and finally decided to join. What do you have to do to join? I am nine years old and live on a farm in Alberta. I am in the sixth grade. I like to go to school. There are two other children in my grade. I have two-and-one-half miles to go. It does not seem far though, because I ride on a pony. Her name is Julia. We have not been having very nice weather here. One day it was so stormy that I did not go to school. Our preacher gave each child in Sunday school 25 or 50 cents for talent money. I am going to put 50 cents into potatoes. At harvest time we are to give our profit money to the minister. He will send it to foreign missions.—Rachel Bohannon, Sibbald, Alta.

## A Pond Story

I have been reading the Young Canada Club page every week. I enjoy looking at the funny little Doo Dads.

This is my first letter to the club and I thought I would send a little story. I am ten years of age and in grade four. So here goes my story. There were once four boys who went to skate. Charlie tried the ice with one foot and the ice began to crack. He was afraid and began to go home. Frank said let Charlie go home if he is afraid. They went to another pond. Charlie met a man and asked him where the pond was. He told Charlie and Charlie went to see. He went on the ice a little way and it cracked. He saw a big hole and also Frank's cap lying near it. This set Charlie thinking what to do. At last some men came and he told them about it. They hunted all over but could not find Frank. They went to a little house and found the boys there. Frank was in a blanket. The boys said they won't think they know so much next time.

Wishing the club much success and hoping to see' my letter in print.—Lorette Jaheny, Birch Hill, Sask.

## Can Sew, Crotchet and Knit

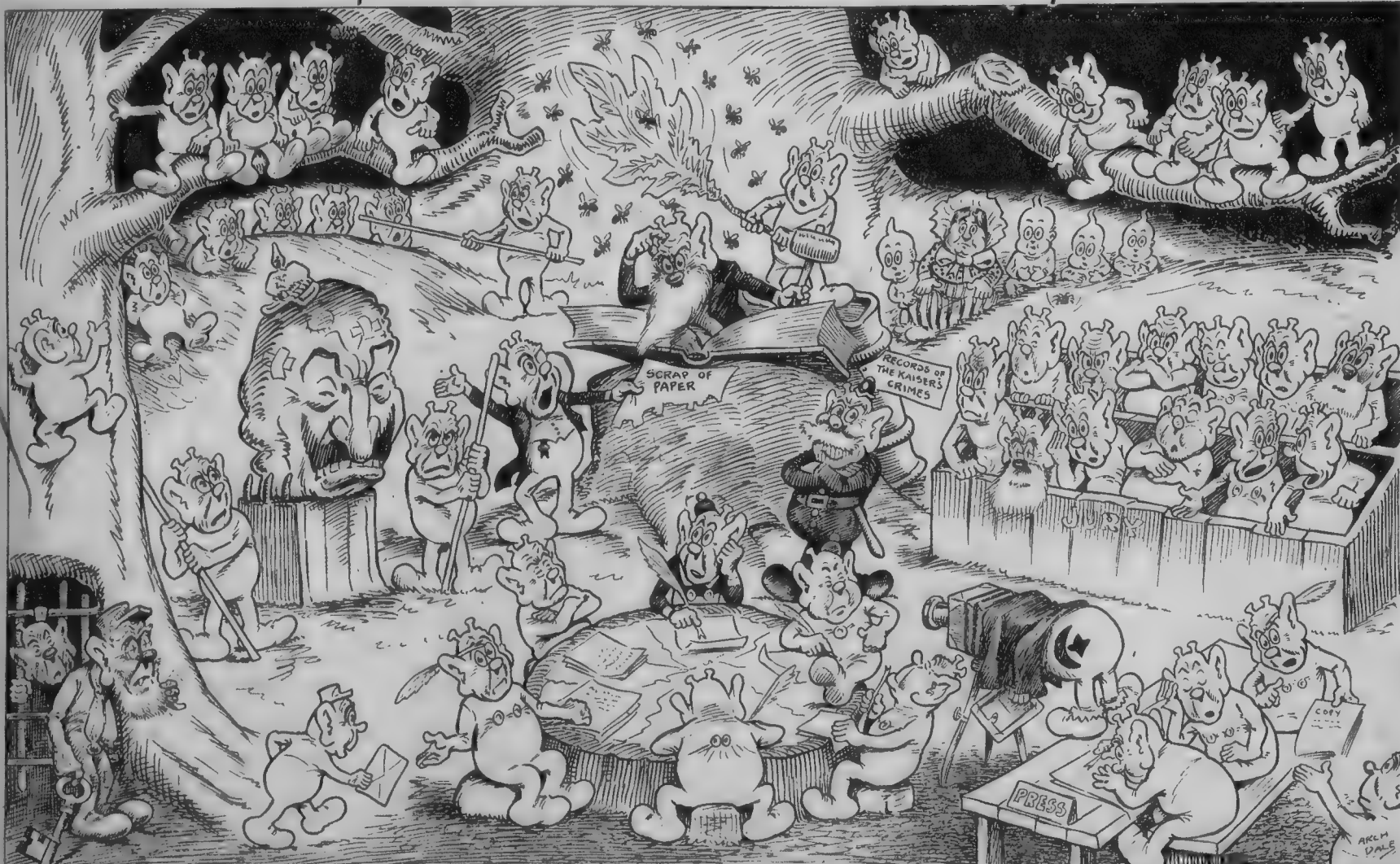
This is my first letter to The Guide. I like my holidays best in summer because in winter it is too cold and so we have to stay indoors. But in summer we can go to picnics and go car riding. We can find birds' nests and have lots of fun. I have found a good many birds' nests this year. I can sew and crochet and knit a little bit. I milk one cow every night. I am 11 years old and am in grade five. If this letter misses the W.P.B. I will write again some other time, hoping to get a membership pin.—Bertha Clausen, Duhamel, Alta.

## A Wise Pony

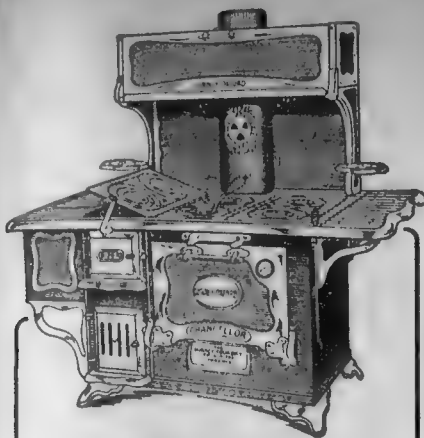
I wish to join the Young Canada Club. I am going to tell you about my Shetland pony. His name is Toby. He is black and white. He is two years old on June 3. He is wild and frisky. He comes to the house every night to get a piece of ginger bread. He chases the little colts and bites them, but the mares bite him. I wish the club success.—Mina Gall, Bengall Farm, Qrmiss-ton, Sask.

## THE KAISER ON TRIAL FOR HIS LIFE

THE poor old Kaiser is on trial at last. Isn't he a pitiful-looking spectacle? When he was brought face to face with the Doo Dads in court and saw those two big books which contain a record of his crimes, he fairly wilted. The Doo Dads are certainly determined that he shall be well punished for his misdeeds. See how stern and determined they all look. Old Doc Sawbones is the judge. He is very much impressed with the speech which Percy Haw Haw, the Dude, is making. The gallant little fellow has doffed his military uniform and is again decked out in his finery. He is holding up the treaty which the Kaiser signed in which he promised never to invade the Wonderland of Doo. See how the Kaiser made a "scrap of paper" out of it. The reporters from the Doo Dad Daily Clarion are taking down the evidence, while Smiles, the Clown, is taking a photograph of the court scene. In the jury box are twelve good men and true who will give the verdict. Two of them are quarreling, but Flannel Feet, the Cop, is watching them out of the corner of his eye and unless they keep quiet he will have them fined for contempt of court. The old lady Doo Dad and some of the Doo Dolls are witnessing the trial from a safe distance. They are horrified to think what might have happened if the gallant Doo Dad army had not been able to defeat the Kaiser and take him prisoner. Do you see the poor little Doo Dad with his head poking out of the dungeon gate? That is Sleepy Sam, the Hobo, who is being punished for sleeping on duty. The trial will soon be over and Doc Sawbones will pronounce the sentence. Next week, perhaps, we will see how the Doo Dads decided to dispose of the Kaiser.







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Broilers, 2 lbs. up, per lb.—Highest Market Price.  
Old Hens, in good condition, per lb. 20c  
Ducks, any age ..... Highest Market Price  
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Roosters, any age, per lb. .... 20c  
Geese, per lb. .... 16c  
Eggs, per doz. .... 38c

The Prices quoted are for Poultry in good Marketable Condition and are F.O.B. Winnipeg.

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### FALL TERM

## Saskatoon Business College

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Write for Information

E. A. MARSHALL, Principal.

## A Belgian

Continued from Page 8

quiet. Then he said: "Now, I must be going."

Miss Dewey was crying, too. She ran out to get him another cup of coffee. "What a good man," she thought.

Marie knelt and dried his feet and put a pair of clean stockings on him. They were Papa Valle's, as were also the boots, she brought. Papa Valle had gone to the war too; and he was a big man like Beaujon, not slight like Jean. Jean was so pretty—like a girl. Her tears fell more gently.

Beaujon pulled on the boots. He rose and shook hands with Miss Dewey. "Good-by," he said. "When you return to your own country remember us."

She stopped on the steps of the hotel while Marie followed him to the road. "Wait," he said; "I was forgetting something."

He thrust his hand into his pocket and drew forth a big key and gave it to Marie. "It is the key to my shop. If I do not come back all is yours."

She took it as a child might. "Yes," she kept her eyes fixed wistfully on Beaujon's face.

"Good-by," he said, and bent to kiss her cheek; then suddenly drew her into his arms and kissed her mouth. "Good-by, my wife!"

The blood coursed freely through his veins once more. That kiss—so fresh, so sweet—had revived him. It was as though Marie had become a stranger with whom he had fallen in love at first sight.

Their love sprang new born from this moment; it had no past. He went off down the road with a swinging step, his shoulders squared. The good God meant well by man. His hand must be over this somehow—yes—over it all.

"Where is this shop, Marie?" asked Miss Dewey.

"The fourth one down on that side, mademoiselle," answered Marie.

"Oh, that beautiful lace shop!" Miss Dewey exclaimed. "There are some wonderful rose-pieces in the window. I noticed them the first day I was in town. So he is a lace maker?"

"Yes, mademoiselle."

Beaujon reached the top of the road. He turned and waved his cap. Then he disappeared down the hill.

"He is gone," said Marie. She clasped her hands on her breast. "Think, mademoiselle, how one hour can bring me two sorrows. It is war!"

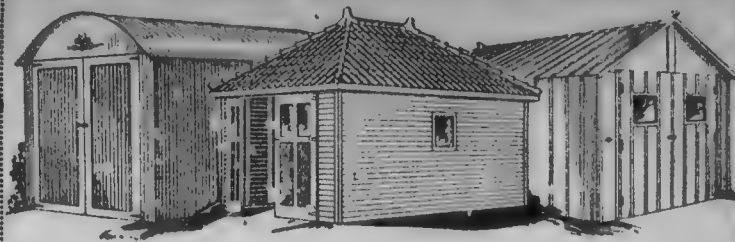
## A Visit to the Royal Farms

Continued from Page 28

to their regret the party were just too late to see the milking done by an up-to-date milking machine. However, their admiration was unbounded as they looked over the modern barn in

which the herd of Jersey cows, who furnish the dairy produce for the Royal Household, are accommodated. The cows themselves having gone out to the pasture, the party followed and an interesting discussion took place while the lecturer pointed out the leading characteristics of the dairy type. It was highly diverting to see how quickly groups of admirers gathered round various members of the herd, keenly upholding the one of their choice as the champion.

The last place visited was the dairy building, erected by the late Prince Consort during the reign of Queen Victoria. To those accustomed to Canadian methods, it was difficult to realize that this beautiful building was a dairy, for the stained glass windows and the art panelling of the interior reminded one more of a private chapel than a farm building. But its serious utilitarian purpose was soon apparent. Side by side with the earthen bowls in which during the good Queen's reign the



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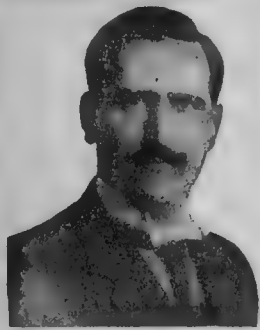
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I have a big stock of my New Galloway Sanitary Cream Separators on hand that were built before the big rise in price, and I am going to not only give you the benefit of the old prices, but a Special Money Saving Proposition if you will send in your order now or before Oct. 1st, 1918.

Now this is a straight business proposition. I have the machines on hand ready for immediate shipment. If you are needing or going to need a Cream Separator in the next six months, it will pay you to send in the coupon below and get my Special Money Saving Offer that will really save you cash money in your purchase.

But remember my offer is only good until Oct. 1st, 1918, or so long as my present stock lasts, so it will be wise for you to write me at once, as it will not cost you anything to find out what my special offer is, but I guarantee it will save you actual cash money if you buy.

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Province \_\_\_\_\_

cream was skimmed by the old-time gravity method, were modern cream separator, churn and butter-worker and refrigerator. The boys were keenly interested in the preparation of the cream and butter for use on the King's table on the following morning. The can of cream was held up for the admiration of the crowd, and the little pats of golden Jersey butter with the crown stamped upon them reminded the men of the quarter-master's badge.

Here, in this almost classic dairy, ended the serious side of the visit to the Royal Farms, and the enthusiastic appreciation of the men was shown in the volume of thanks which they accorded to the charming Cornish dairy-maid who had smilingly conducted the party through her domain. Once more in the open and with an hour to spare before the return train, the men rested under the shadow of the Royal Castle at Windsor, and one young Newfoundland boy, who had accompanied his Canadian cousins on the expedition, and who went from school right into the Army, and in the service of his country had lost one of his eyes, remarked that it was the happiest day he had spent since leaving home. And, indeed, it was a happy day, and one which will long be remembered by the men when they have ceased to wear the khaki and find themselves once again among their own people. And the enjoyment, the service, the instruction brought to the men through this little excursion is but a small part of the great work being done among the Canadian soldiers by the Canadian Khaki College in London, England. Behind the whole enterprise the one desire is to help the men and to prepare them for the coming days of peace, so that they may the more efficiently exercise their functions as citizens of the Canada that is to be.

**Farm Implement Act**

A full and frank discussion in connection with the proposed Farm Implement Act for Manitoba, took place in the parliament buildings, Winnipeg, on Wednesday, August 7. It is expected that when this legislation comes into effect it will result in bringing about a closer relationship between the farmers and the manufacturers of agriculture implements. The new act, which is based on a similar act already in force in Saskatchewan, was discussed in detail before a fairly representative gathering of farmers interested. A meeting of the implement manufacturers had been held sometime previous when the details of the act was discussed from their angle. The aim is to so construct the new act that many of the abuses now existing in the farm implement trade will be eliminated. As soon as the details are worked out it is proposed to give the legislation all publicity possible so that all those interested may know fully the scope of the act.

J. H. Evans, deputy minister of agriculture, in the absence of the minister, acted as chairman of the meeting. Among those present were: G. T. Armstrong, M.P.P., Manitou; W. H. Simms, M.P.P., Swan River; W. R. Wood, M.P.P.; Roderick McKenzie; Norman Lambert; R. C. Henders, M.P.; W. J. Standbridge, secretary Farm Implement Committee; J. L. Scott and representative of the Farm Press.



Congratulating a Prizewinner

Lieut. Gov. Brett, of Alberta, congratulating Master Tom Day, winner of the third prize in Duroc-Jersey sow under six months, open event, at the Red Deer Fair, July 31.

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Over G.T.P. Railway Office



# The Farmers' Market

## Farmers' Market Letter

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, August 12, 1918.

**OATS.**—Markets have been dull and narrow. Offerings locally have been diminishing, so that there is very little pressure on the selling side. This has prevented any decline in prices, although American markets showed considerable weakness, due to favorable weather conditions and an increasing movement. There has been some eastern domestic demand, and a keen demand from some western localities.

**BARLEY.**—There is practically nothing doing in this commodity. Prices remain unchanged. American prices continue at much lower levels than ours. With favorable weather there will be a lot of cutting of new crops within the next few days.

**FLAX.**—Shows a decline of 25 cents for October delivery. Cash flax declined 18 cents during the week. American crop reports are good and have had a bearish influence on prices there and in the local market.

### WINNIPEG FUTURES

	Aug. 6	7	8	9	10	12	Week ago	Year ago
Oats—								
Oct. 82	83	83	83	83	82	83	82	66
Dec. 78	79	79	79	79	78	79	78	62
Flax—								
Oct. 414	415	414	410	410	413	435	335	329
Nov. ....	409	406	405	408	....	....	....	....

**INTERIOR TERMINAL ELEVATOR STOCKS**  
Movement of grain in interior terminal elevators for the week ending Wednesday, August 7, was as follows:—

Elevator	Grain	Rec'd during week	Ship'd during week	Now in store
Calgary	Wheat			3,429
"	Oats	9,412	125,752	230,896
"	Barley	1,877	2,079	19,883
"	Flax			1,921
Saskatoon	Wheat			25,352
"	Oats	3,697	36,166	187,283
"	Barley			5,911
"	Flax			754
Moose Jaw	Wheat		1,100	6,109
"	Oats		43,124	175,445
"	Barley			70
"	Flax			104

### THE OASH TRADE

Minneapolis, August 10, 1918.

**CORN.**—Good demand, prices firm. No. 3 yellow closed at \$1.70 to \$1.75; other grades at \$1.00 to \$1.70. Receipts today 18 cars, last year 2; shipments today 23, last year 1; Chicago receipts today 65, last year 103.

**OATS.**—Heavy receipts knocked the premium off. No. 3 white closed at 65 to 67c; No. 4 white at 63 to 66c. Receipts today 57 cars, last year 9; shipments today 61, last year 10; Chicago receipts today 375, last year 199.

**RYE.**—Weaker owing to increasing receipts. No. 2 closed at \$1.68 to \$1.70 and to arrive at \$1.64 to \$1.65. Receipts today 17 cars, last year 3; shipments today 15, last year 1; Chicago receipts today 26, Milwaukee 23.

**BARLEY.**—Slow demand and 2 to 3c lower. Prices closed at 90c to \$1.07. Receipts today 22 cars, last year 7; shipments today 4, last year 13; Chicago receipts today 29, Milwaukee 12.

**FLAXSEED.**—Strong demand and almost nothing here. One car sold at \$4.37, about

### FIXED WHEAT PRICES

	1*	2*	3*	4*	5*	6*	T11	T12	T13
Fixed	221	218	215	208	196	187	215	212	207
Year ago	240	240	238	230	212	187	235	233	229

### Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur, Aug. 6 to Aug. 12, inclusive

Date	Wheat	Feed	2 CW	3 CW	4 CW	5 CW	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Rel.	Feed	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW
Aug. 6	185	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	125	120	115	115	414	—	—
7	185	90	87	87	84	82	—	—	125	120	115	115	415	—	—
8	185	91	88	88	85	83	—	—	125	120	—	—	416	—	—
9	185	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	125	120	—	—	417	—	—
10	185	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	125	120	—	—	417	—	—
12	185	91	88	88	85	83	—	—	120	—	—	—	423	418	—
Week ago	185	89	86	86	83	80	—	—	125	120	—	—	435	—	—
Year ago	172	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	124	120	—	113	339	333	—

LIVESTOCK	Winnipeg Aug. 10	Year ago	Calgary Aug. 10	Toronto Aug. 7	St. Paul Aug. 10	Chicago Aug. 10
<b>Cattle</b>	\$ c \$ c	\$ c \$ c	\$ c \$ c	\$ c \$ c	\$ c \$ c	\$ c \$ c
Choice steers	13.00-15.00	9.00-9.50	13.50-15.00	15.25-16.25	16.00-17.50	18.25-18.50
Best Butcher steers	11.00-12.75	7.50-8.50	12.00-13.00	13.00-14.50	13.00-16.00	18.25-18.50
Fair to good butcher steers	10.00-11.00	7.00-8.50	10.00-11.00	10.00-13.00	12.00-14.00	14.00-17.00
Good to choice fat cows	9.00-10.50	7.50-7.75	8.50-9.00	10.00-10.50	9.00-12.00	10.50-12.50
Medium to good cows	7.00-8.75	6.00-7.50	8.00-8.35	7.50-8.50	8.75-10.00	8.25-10.50
Canners	4.50-5.75	4.00-4.50	3.00-6.00	5.50-8.50	6.00-6.50	6.00-7.00
Good to choice heifers	10.00-12.00	8.50-8.75	8.50-9.00	10.50-13.00	10.00-12.00	9.50-13.00
Fair to good heifers	8.00-9.75	7.50-7.75	7.00-8.00	10.00-11.50	7.00-11.00	7.50-9.75
Best oxen	8.00-9.00	6.75-7.25	9.50-11.00	—	—	—
Best butcher bulls	8.00-8.50	6.00-7.00	6.75-7.25	10.00-11.00	7.00-8.50	8.75-11.00
Common to bologna bulls	6.00-7.75	5.50-6.00	5.00-6.00	7.50-8.50	6.50-8.00	6.50-7.50
Fair to good feeder steers	9.50-11.00	6.00-6.50	9.00-10.00	10.25-11.50	8.00-12.00	9.00-14.00
Fair to good stocker steers	7.00-9.00	5.50-6.50	7.00-7.50	8.50-9.50	6.00-9.00	9.50-11.00
Best milkers and springers (each)	\$85-\$110	\$75-\$100	\$80-\$75	\$100-\$160	—	\$90-\$100
Fair milkers and springers (each)	\$60-\$85	\$50-\$65	—	\$85-\$90	—	—
<b>Hogs</b>						
Choice hogs, fed and watered	20.50	16.00	20.35	20.00	19.00	19.75
Light hogs	17.00-18.00	12.00-13.50	—	—	—	—
Sows	13.00-15.00	10.00-11.00	—	—	—	19.50
Stags	11.00-12.00	8.00-10.00	—	—	—	—
<b>Sheep and Lambs</b>						
Choice lambs	14.00-15.00	10.00-12.00	14.00	18.00-18.75	10.00-16.00	17.00-18.10
Best killing sheep	10.00-12.00	7.50-10.00	9.50-10.50	14.00-15.00	5.00-12.00	13.00-14.50

### Stockers and Feeders

Choice weighty good colored feeders	\$ 9.50 to \$11.00
Common to good stockers and feeders	7.00 to 9.00
Best milkers and springers	85.00 to 110.00
Fair milkers and springers	60.00 to 85.00

### Hogs

Selected fed and watered	\$20.50
Light hogs	\$17.00 to 18.00
Straight heavies	16.00 to 17.50
Sows	13.00 to 15.00
Stags	11.00 to 12.00
Boars	7.00 to 10.00

### CALGARY

Calgary, Aug. 10.—The Livestock Department of the United Grain Growers Limited report this week's receipts as follows: Horses, 686; cattle, 4,102; hogs, 3,065; sheep, 3,455. Receipts for the corresponding week last year were: Horses, 467; cattle, 835; hogs, 1,597; sheep, 144.

With a fairly liberal run of cattle, a large proportion of which were fat cows, trading was brisk, and good fat steers showing weight and quality sold from fully 50c to \$1.00 higher than last week, but the lighter steers still found a very slow sale. We quote choice fat steers 1,100 lbs., and up from \$13 to \$14.50, medium to good steers from \$11 to \$12.50 with a few small common killers selling from \$10 to \$11. Fat cows sold a shade lower than last week and we quote the best from \$8.50 to \$9.00, medium \$8.00 to \$8.35 and common stuff from \$7.00 to \$8.00. Very few fat bulls made an appearance and the demand is slow. A few select animals reached \$7.75, but the bulk of the good ones were sold from \$6.75 to \$7.25 with common bulls hard to dispose of from \$5.00 to \$6.00. Choice fat oxen are worth from \$9.50 to \$11, medium oxen \$7.50 to \$8.50 with cutter and canner oxen \$3.00 to \$6.00. The demand for stockers shows considerable improvement—good weighty two-year-old steers from 900 and up selling from \$9.00 to \$10, lighter two-year-old steers from 900 to 1,000 and up selling from \$9.00 to \$10, lighter two-year-old steers 800 to 900 from \$8.00 to \$8.75. All the yearlings offered on the yards were disposed of, heifers selling from \$6.75 to \$7.00 and steers \$7.00 to \$7.75. Good stocker cows and two-year-old heifers sell from \$6.00 to \$6.75 with the poor dairy-bred stuff selling from \$5.00 to \$6.00. Veal sold slightly stronger, choice fat calves bringing from \$8.00 to \$8.25. Top price on cattle a year ago, \$8.25.

With a very light run of hogs and the packers keen to buy the market gradually gained strength throughout the week. Tuesdays and Wednesdays hogs brought \$19.50, Thursdays hogs advanced to \$20, and on Friday a further advance took place and were sold at \$20.35.

Top price on hogs a year ago, \$15.00. The sheep market shows weakness and it takes exceptionally good wethers to exceed 11c; fat ewes will bring from 9c to 10c and choice lambs 11c.

The prospects are that good steers will sell fairly strong for the next week or two and any person having this class of stuff, especially if weighty, will make no mistake to put it on the market. Fat cows and heifers, however, look somewhat weaker, and in view of the government war commission refusing to take more than a limited number it is doubtful if the outlook on this class of stuff will improve. Bulls, canner and cutter cows were not sold so readily as has been the case for the past few weeks.

With the hog run continuing light and Eastern markets strong we see no reason why hog prices should decline.

### Patriotic Funds

#### RED CROSS FUND

Previously acknowledged	\$7,743.36
W.G.A. of Elrose Vicinity, Elrose, Sask.	60.50
Total	\$7,803.86

#### BLUE CROSS FUND

Previously acknowledged	\$187.09
Whitefield Ladies' Guild, Souris, Man.	10.00
Rachel Mathews, Mantario, Sask.	25
Alice Mathews, Mantario, Sask.	25
Annie Maud Potter, Deloraine, Man.	25
Dorothy Stickland, Penhold, Alta.	25
Georgina Clark, Dilke, Sask.	25
Herbert Daffin, Parkburg, Sask.	10
Chester Henry, Gadsby, Alta.	10
Emily Morrow, Seal, Alta.	10
Charlie Hughes, Gadsby, Alta.	10
Lillian Gaunt, Langruth, Man.	10
Total	\$198.64

#### BELGIAN RELIEF FUND

Previously acknowledged	\$12,537.07
Whitefield Ladies' Guild, Souris, Man.	25.00
Total	\$12,562.07

#### HALIFAX BLIND ENDOWMENT FUND

Previously acknowledged	\$378.80
Otterburne Literary Society, Otterburne, Man.	35.06
Total	\$413.86

## Weekly War Summary

When last week's summary was written the German Crown Prince's army, after having had losses inflicted on it which had cut it down from 700,000 men to less than half that number, was struggling desperately to escape capture or destruction by Foch's forces, whose number and strength the German high command, it is plain, had grievously underestimated. The rout of the Germans, which was turning into disaster for them their most formidable offensive of the whole war, was proceeding in a manner which was effecting results of larger importance for the Allies than the clearance of the invaders from the Rheims-Soissons salient, namely the terrific slaughter attending the flight of the Germans.

It looked, towards the close of last week, as if the Germans might be reaching ground where a better attempt at making a stand might be possible for them; but the stream of reinforcements kept flowing uninterruptedly to Foch's command, and the beating back of the Germans continued; and before the end of the week the British, Canadian and Australian troops, in conjunction with the French, carried out with sweeping success a great advance on their front, which was planned with consummate generalship and performed with extraordinary precision and smashing force.

From July 18 to the end of last week, the Allies had retaken more than 1,500 square kilometres (about 1,000 square miles), of the portion of France which had been overrun by the Germans, and by the driving in of the great projecting German salient, had shortened the front by about 40 miles. Documents captured showed that the Germans, in the rear-guard fighting as they retreated, had already used four more army divisions that they had figured on using for breaking the French line when they began their great offensive. Their plans had called for 13 divisions to shatter the French and cross the Marne between Dormans and Chateau Thierry; beaten back themselves, instead, they had to bring no less than 17 divisions into action before reaching the river Vesle, in their retreat.

The Canadians more than distinguished themselves in the great advance which added so enormously to the French achievement and completely turned into a rout the German offensive which had been confidently counted upon at Berlin to secure a triumphant decision for German military might on the west front this summer. In that advance Canadian infantry fought for the first time in conjunction with Canadian cavalry, and also for the first time shoulder-to-shoulder with the Australians. Canada's field artillery scored a tremendous triumph in that fighting by its precision, its dash in going forward, and its tremendous effectiveness. Tanks and armored cars have also been playing a great part in these operations.

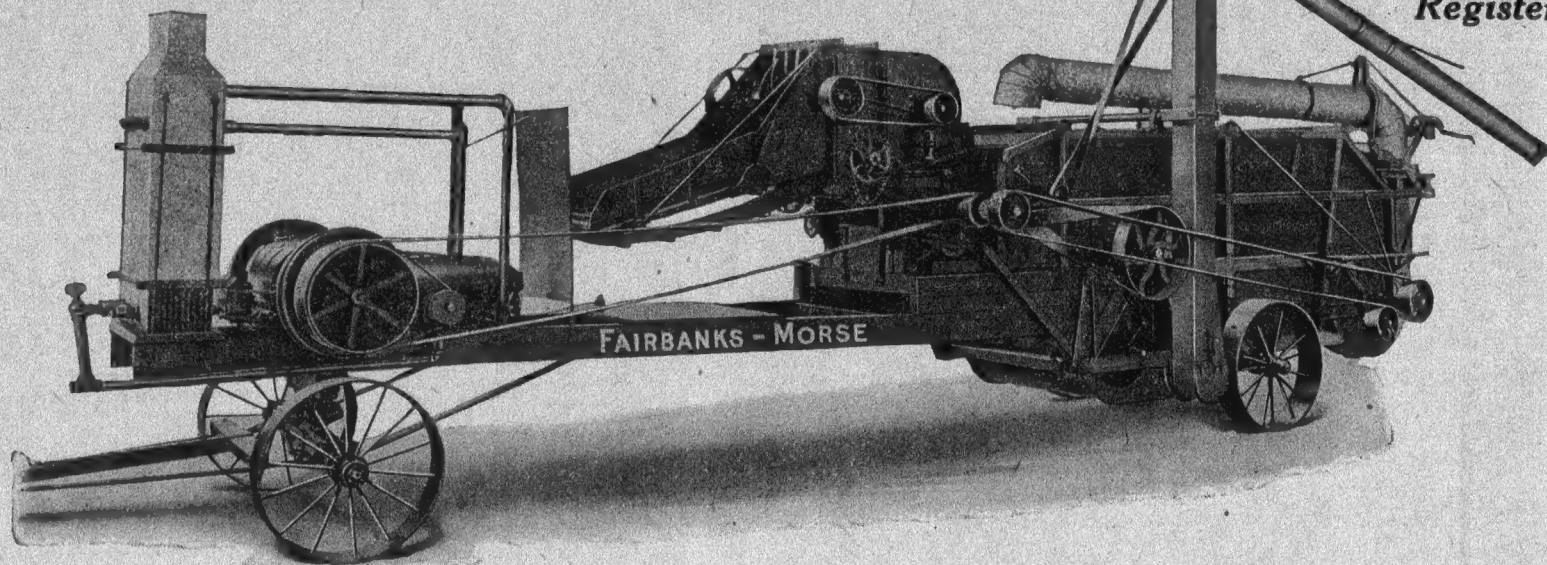
Important is the capture of places like Soissons, holding the key to the situation in the territory of the Marne salient, and of Montdidier and Chaulnes, and many other places taken by the Allies, and immensely important, too, as is the fact that these Marne and Somme triumphs have made Amiens secure. The importance of that great railway centre, through which hundreds of Allied troop-trains used to pass every day, until the Allies were deprived of its use temporarily by the German offensive, was dwelt on by Lloyd George in a speech he made last Saturday, in which he said that the great successes in the recent operations, which had resulted in the taking of between 50,000 and 60,000 German prisoners and between 800 and 900 German guns, was due to the Allied unity of command, which enabled the valor of all the Allied armies, including the Americans, to achieve such results.



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20 h.p. Twin-Cylinder Kerosene Engine**

**Complete with  
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Wind-Stacker  
and  
Automatic-  
Register**



For simplicity, correct design and efficient work under all conditions you cannot buy a better combination thresher. The Fairbanks-Morse gets all the grain. Sills of seven-inch channel steel, with five-inch channel girts, give perfect rigidity. Heavy steel body, double-bar cylinder, long bearings and heavy shafting—every feature that makes for good work and durability—is found in our separators.

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## Watson's Excelsior Jr. Straw Cutter

—a paying investment whether you own five head or a whole ranch. Will cut up to half a ton per hour, on hand, horse, windmill, or engine power. Specially tempered steel knives. Simple lever, handily placed for start, stop, or reverse. With power blowers, will elevate up to 20 feet.

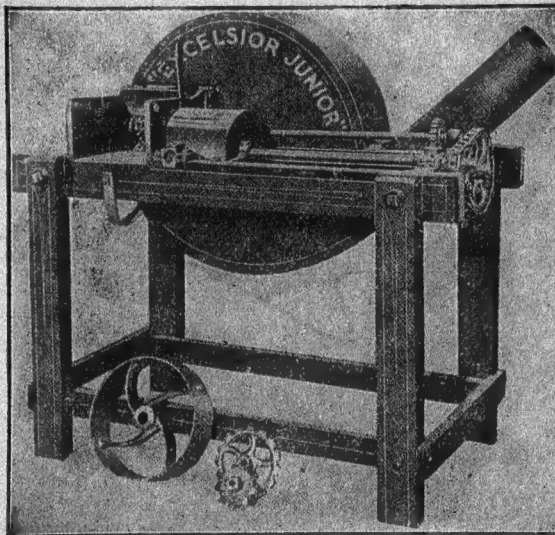
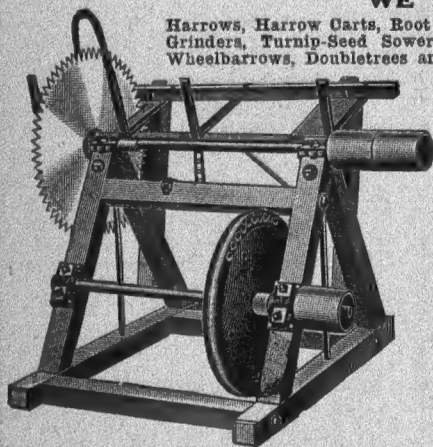
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Strong braced frame of hardwood—easily repaired in case of damage—rigid, and sits firmly and evenly. Heavy steel shafts and boxes, solid fly-wheel and three pulleys. Blades of best English steel with lasting temper and free of flaws.

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JANESVILLE PLOWS



*John Watson Mfg. Co.*  
LIMITED

311 Chambers Street

WINNIPEG

## As to Tax-Free War Loans

Continued from Page 23

would similarly be willing to forego the tax-exempt privilege, which also appears to be his by right of the conditions in the market for the earlier loans.

### Tax-Exempt Income

"The main consideration that might well have justified the risk of an experiment with a taxable bond is that the country must ultimately suffer for the enormous mass of tax-free securities now being created. The tax-free

Dominion war loans now outstanding amount to \$750,000,000. The government hopes to see \$500,000,000 subscribed to the next loan. Without any further issue, Canada would then have some \$1,250,000,000 of domestic capital invested in securities free from Federal taxes—about \$67,000,000 of annual income from which the operation of the Income Tax Act would bring no return.

"This is a serious matter for a country of Canada's size. The days of big profits in business must end some time, and returns from the application of Income Tax or Business Profits Tax to

industry must shrink materially. Customs revenue will likewise decline with a falling-off in trade. Taxes derived from private income must be depended upon in considerable part to provide the interest for the war debt. But the law of self-preservation will inevitably drive large holdings of capital into the tax-free bonds now being created by the government, and just as inevitably the government must suffer a serious loss of revenue that might otherwise be counted on from the Income Tax Act.

### Market Adjustments

"Difficulties that might arise from

competition in the market between the tax-free bonds of the earlier loans and a new taxable bond would, we believe, readily adjust themselves. Accumulation of tax-free bonds by wealthy corporations and individuals, endeavoring to escape the income tax, would naturally result in those issues advancing to a premium substantial enough to bring out selling by individuals to whom the tax-free privilege means little or nothing. Such individuals could sell the old tax-free and buy the new taxable bonds—possibly at a discount in the market—giving the same or a slightly higher return, at a substantial advantage to themselves. There would in time be a considerable shifting in the distribution of the two sets of bonds, but the government would retain in its hands powers of taxation over some \$100,000,000 or \$500,000,000 of Canadian capital which is presently to be added to the tax-exempt class.

### Raising Cost of Money

"Other considerations are not to be overlooked. The enlargement of the supply of tax-free Federal bonds is complicating the problems of provincial governments and municipalities, which are finding it increasingly difficult to compete for capital against these tax-free issues. Their loans have now to be offered on the basis of a return of six to seven per cent., even in the case of favored borrowers, in order to attract buyers. The absorption of another half billion of capital in another tax-free war loan threatens to make the financing of these provincial governments and municipalities virtually impossible except at oppressive cost."

## SILK



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—Large packet of best quality in assorted colors 10c. or 3 for 25c. We pay postage. Order now and receive our catalog free. UNITED SALES CO., Dept. 4, Station B, Winnipeg, Man.



## STOCK (Miscellaneous)

**ALAMEDA STOCK FARM HAVE FOR SALE**  
11 pure-bred Shorthorn bulls from 11 to 16 months old; 10 cows and heifers, with calves at their sides; 5 yearling Shetlands. Write for particulars. R. H. Scott, Proprietor, Alameda, Sask. 21tf

**RED-POLLED CATTLE—STOCK FOR SALE.**  
Also young Poland-China pigs. E. & W. Darnbrough, Laura, Sask. 32-4

## HORSES

**U. A. WALKER & SONS, CARNEGIE, MAN.**  
Breeder of Clydesdales. Mares and fillies for sale. 23tf

## SWINE

**DUROC-JERSEYS—REGISTERED SPRING**  
pigs of the best breeding. On account of shortage of feed and help I will sell them if ordered at once at \$15.00 each. L. W. Leuschen, Lashburn, Sask. 33-2

**IMPROVED YORKSHIRES—FROM PRIZE**  
winning and imported stock; also Shorthorn cattle. A. D. McDonald & Son, Sunnyside Stock Farm, Napinka, Man. 7tf

**REGISTERED POLAND-CHINA SOWS, MARCH**  
farrowed, \$25.00. May boars and sows, not akin, \$20.00. Wanted—Registered Tamworth boar, 3 months old. Box 34, Sperling, Manitoba. 32-2

**FOR SALE—REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY**  
(April) boars. W. L. Gray, Spruce Grove Farm, Millet, Alta. 30-4

**YOUNG YORKSHIRE BOARS FOR SALE.**  
W. L. Sims, Strassburg, Sask. 33-2

## CATTLE

**SHORTHORNS—25 BULLS, 6 MONTHS TO**  
3 years; 20 heifers, rising 2 years, not bred, sired by splendid imported bull; 30 young cows and heifers in calf, mostly by Duke of Saskatoon, son of Gainford Marquis. Prices reasonable. J. Bousfield & Sons, Macgregor, Man. 4tf

**FOR SALE—BIG RED, AGED SHORTHORN**  
bull, reserve champion Brandon bull sale in 1914. Quiet, sure, active. Outside every summer. James Adamson, Gladstone, Man. 32-3

**SHORTHORN BULL—OAK BLUFF VICTOR,**  
No. 92429; sire, Don the Duster, 74457; dam, Isabella 12th. Also cows and heifers. E. T. Johnson, McLean, Sask. 33-2

**WANTED—A GOOD MILK COW, FRESH**  
calved or due to calve. Must be a good milker. H. Dipper, Basswood P.O., Man. 33-2

**HOLSTEINS—15 HEAD COWS AND HEIFERS,**  
due August to November. D. B. Howell, Yorkton, Sask. 26-tf

**FOR SALE—REGISTERED SHORTHORN**  
bull, White Prince, 4 years old. Price reasonable. J. L. Schneider, Asquith, Sask. 33-2

**HEREFORD CATTLE—YEARLING AND TWO-**  
year-old bulls for sale at reasonable prices. H. W. Wood, Carstairs, Alta. 30-8

**BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK., BREED-**  
ers of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. Stock for sale.

## SHEEP

**TWELVE YEARLING AND TWO-YEAR GRADE**  
Shropshire and Oxford ewes, at twenty-five dollars each. Eighteen older ewes at twenty or less for quick sale to make room for my Shropshires. A. A. Titus, Napinka, Man.

**BREEDING EWES FOR SALE—193 OLD**  
ewes, 45 yearling ewes, 49 ewe lambs, 7 registered Oxford bucks. Write for prices and particulars. Box 16, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

**REGISTERED OXFORD DOWN RAM FOR**  
sale cheap. A. Woodward, Marquis, Sask. 33-2

## POULTRY

**PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND**  
Reds—Hens, \$1.75 each. W. M. Obert, Lily Plain, Sask.

## DOGS

**WOLF-HOUND PUPS TO SELL, DAD PURE**  
Russian. Write quickly. H. Reinitz, Hoosier, Sask.

**SCOTCH COLLIE PUPPIES—SABLE AND**  
white, three months, pedigreed, \$15 each. G. Detberner, Watrous, Sask. 32-4

## FARM MACHINERY

**FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND REBUILT MA-**  
chinery—36-60 Rumely separator; 36-60 Geo. White separator, nearly new; 32-54 Avery separator; 20 H.P. Geo. White steam engine, nearly new. These goods have been all thoroughly over hauled; will guarantee good as new. McKemie Thresher Co., Indian Head, Sask. 32-2

**IDEAL RUMELY SEPARATOR, 36-60; RUTH**  
feeder, blower and Perfection weigher complete new belts and teeth. John Deere 12-inch gang plow, with 6-horse steel eveners. Moline engine double disc, 12 feet wide. All good as new, in perfect condition. Cash or terms. Harry Vosper, Petersburg, Man. 33-2

**FOR SALE—HART-PARR 28-40 ENGINE AND**  
Goodison 36-60 separator. On farm near Moline, Manitoba. In order to clean up an estate we offer the outfit for \$1100 cash. The Canada Trust Company, 234 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg.

**WANTED—SECOND-HAND SEPARATOR,**  
28-50. Must be in good condition. Rumely Ideal preferred. O. F. Johnson, Vegreville, Alta. 31-3

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## FARM MACHINERY—Continued

**25-HORSE CASE ENGINE WITH BAKER**  
valve; 40-64 Case separator with Ruth feeder; 8-bottom John Deere plow with breaker and stubble bottoms. All in good working order. For \$3,500. W. D. Trego, Gleichen, Alberta. 30-4

**FOR SALE—20 H.P. MOGUL I.H.C. GAS**  
engine; 27-42 Aultman Taylor separator, with new Garden City feeder. All in first class condition. \$2000; half cash, balance December 1, 1918. P. R. Dorrow, Box 67, Gull Lake, Sask. 33-2

**FOR SALE—I.H.C. MOGUL TRACTOR, 25**  
H.P., and 28 x 42 Goodison separator complete, also caboose on trucks. All in perfectly good working order. Apply H. M. Chadwick, Raymond, Sask. 33-2

**FOR SALE—36 x 60 BATTLE CREEK ADVANCE**  
separator, rebuilt, run only 25 days, in first class shape, complete. Sons conscripted. Price \$1400 cash. Herbert Hill, Esterhazy, Sask. 32-2

**FOR SALE—NEW RACINE SEPARATOR, 24-40,**  
fully equipped; two sets belts; threshed 8,000 bushels. Low price for cash, or terms to suit purchaser. F. Leighton, Dunblane, Sask. 33-2

**28-INCH CASE SEPARATOR, BLOWER AND**  
feeder; 16 H.P. portable engine; both in A1 order. Cheap for cash or exchange for cattle. E. T. Johnson, McLean, Sask. 33-2

**FOR SALE—36-60 AVERY SEPARATOR COM-**  
plete, in first class running order, run but 93 days, kept under cover. A bargain for quick sale. E. Kohler, Wilcox, Sask. 33-3

**CASE 10-20 KEROSENE TRACTOR AND**  
three-bottom plow with stubble and breaker bottoms; plowed only 100 acres; bargain. Henry Halla, Webb, Sask. 33-2

**FOR SALE—FLOUR CITY 20-38 TRACTOR;**  
John Deere six-bottom engine gang with breaker bottoms. H. Yates, Box 65, Stonewall, Man. 33-2

**WANTED—LARGE SIZE ENGINE DISC PLOW.**  
Give full particulars. E. C. Skinner, Indian Head, Sask. 32-2

**FOR EXCHANGE—20 H.P. GASOLINE TRAC-**  
tor, in good order, for used car. Box 16, Dunblane, Sask. 33-2

**FOR SALE—TWO MASSEY-HARRIS BINDER**  
hitches, slightly used, \$25.00. Stanley Rogers, Brookdale, Man.

**WANTED—GARDEN CITY OR LATEST J. I.**  
Case feeder for 40-62 separator. S. Strongman, Rush Lake, Sask.

**WANTED—PRICES ON SMALL GASOLINE**  
threshing outfit. D. McPhee, Box 172, Dauphin, Man. 33-2

## GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

**UPON APPLICATION TO THE UNDERSIGNED**  
an opportunity will be given those short of feed to run their cattle, sheep and horses over winter, or for period of year or more, on our farm and ranch lands in Northern Saskatchewan. Can handle several thousand head on liberal share basis. E. E. Bellamy, manager, Agricultural Development Co. Ltd., Saskatoon, Sask.

**DON'T WORRY ABOUT YOUR TRACTOR**  
gears. Peerless Automatic Gear Oil prevents cutting, saves oil and labor. Fits any tractor. Order direct or from agent. More agents wanted. Write, The Brett Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Winnipeg, Man. 33tf

**SECOND HAND STUMP PULLERS—ONE**  
hand power and one horse power. These machines have been slightly used, but are good as new. Both machines have given every satisfaction. Apply Box 13, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

**GRAIN GROWERS' TWINE, F.O.B. CAR-**  
ruthers, G.T.P., at 24 and 25 cents for 500 and 550. Prompt delivery. Grain Growers, Carruthers, Sask. 33-8

**NEEDLES, REPAIRS FOR ALL MAKES MA-**  
chines. Dominion Sewing Machine Co. (Accessories Dept.), 300 Notre Dame Ave., Winnipeg.

**WANTED TO FEED FOR THE WINTER,**  
number of cattle, good feed, water, shelter. Apply Wilcox Bros., Lashburn, Sask.

**WANTED AT ONCE—200 BUSHELS GOOD**  
feed oats. Will send bags. Chas. E. Dyer, Carlyle, Sask.

**HAY FOR SALE. WRITE FOR PRICES**  
D. E. McNeff, Rockhaven, Sask. 32-2

**WANTED—100 BUSHELS OF FALL RYE.**  
Richard Young, Swift Current, Sask.

**THE SAFE WAY TO SEND MONEY BY MAIL**  
is by Dominion Express Money Order.

## DENTISTS

**DR. GORDON D. PETERS, DENTIST, 5th**  
Floor, Boyd Bldg., Room 504, cor. Portage and Edmonton Streets, Winnipeg. Hours 9 to 5. Phone Main 1963. Evenings by appointment only. 32tf

## SITUATIONS

**ELECTRICITY OFFERS EXCEPTIONAL OP-**  
portunities to young men. I.C.S. training prepares for superior positions in operating, wiring, power and design. Prospectus free. International Correspondence Schools, Dept. K, 745 St. Catherine St. West, Montreal, Canada.

## Sheep Wanted

Attention is called to an article appearing elsewhere in this issue on the sheep situation under the heading of "Bulk of Wool may go to Boston." From this it will be seen that there is every inducement for more farmers to go into more sheep raising. This, in turn, will reflect itself on the demand for breeding rams and ewes.

The Guide's Farmers' Market Place offers an economical means for sheep breeders to list their offerings for the attention of farmers who will be buying breeding stock. The following letters will give an idea of the service The Guide renders in advertising of this kind:—

Bethany, Man.

I think it is only fair to let you know that the advertising I have done in your paper has always brought good results. It is undoubtedly the best advertising medium in Western Canada.

JAMES M. EWENS.

Hartney, Man.

Please discontinue my ad. on Oxford Down Ram Lambs as I am all out of Ram Lambs, thanks to The Guide for its good returns.

T. A. SOMERVILLE.

Send in your advertisement today, together with remittance for the number of insertions you desire.

The Rate is Economical—Five Cents per Word.

WINNIPEG The Grain Growers' Guide MANITOBA

THIS MAN WANTS  
Poultry—Hogs—Horses

The Guide received the following letter and is publishing it with the hope that some Guide advertisers have the following supplies for sale and can write Corporal Corbett, giving complete information. There is also a hint in this letter for Guide advertisers when sending advertising copy for this page. The letter follows:—

"I request your assistance in purchasing some hens or chickens as I cannot find them advertised in The Guide. I prefer chickens of the heavy type as, Banded Rock, White Rock, Buff Cochins, Light Brahmas, etc. I also wish to get a start in hogs and need a cheap team of ponies or mules. I believe it would be a big advantage if people advertising in The Guide would give full particulars and always state prices as considerable time is lost in getting replies, writing again and getting shipment. Up here it often means two months' delay."

Any Guide readers having these supplies for sale will favor us as well as Corporal Corbett in communicating with him at once.

Write Corporal E. J. Corbett, Bricks' Landings, Shaftesbury Settlement, Alberta.

## LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

**SPLIT CEDAR POSTS FOR SALE, CARLOAD**  
lots. Apply Box 857, Fernie, B.C.

**BUY YOUR OUT-OF-TOWN SUPPLIES WITH**  
Dominion Express Money Orders. Five dollars costs three cents.

## FARM LANDS

**300-ACRE STOCK AND DAIRY FARM. STOCK**  
tools, crops, \$4100. 100 acres machine-worked fields producing bumper crops; spring-watered pasture to keep big herd; 50 acres valuable wood; variety fruit; good 9-room house, 50-foot basement barn, etc.; one of best stock farms in country; make money with minimum help; convenient auto road, schools, creamery, stores; owner retiring; includes pair good horses, 12 cows, 5 heifers, potatoes, corn, oats, hay, mowing machine, separator, potato miller, sprayer, wagons, machinery; \$4100 gets everything, easy terms. Details, page 9 Strout's catalogue, of this remarkable bargain and others, many with stock, tools, crops; copy free. E. A. Strout Farm Agency, Dept. 3202, 150 Nassau St., New York, N.Y.

**GRAIN GROWERS, STOCK MEN—WE HAVE**  
for sale in Northern Saskatchewan, in township 44, range 25, W. 3rd, 10,000 acres, all good wheat and mixed farming land, soil deep black loam on clay subsoil, wonderful growth of grass and lots of rainfall in this district. Prices run from \$8.00 to \$16.00 per acre by the section; a little higher for half and quarter sections. Terms \$1.00 to \$2.00 per acre cash, balance over 5 to 7 years, interest 7%. Write us at once for further particulars. Simpson, Mitchell & Ewing, 701 Union Trust Bldg., Winnipeg, Man. 27tf

**FOR SALE—WE HAVE FARM LANDS FOR**  
sale, cheap, in Saskatchewan. Can satisfy the smallest prospective buyer. In some instances the sum of \$200 to \$300 will cover the first year's payment. Write us for particulars, stating district desired. Will gladly supply full details. The Royal Trust Company, Bank of Montreal, Winnipeg.

**A SNAP—444 ACRE FARM, THE BEST STOCK**  
farm in Eckville district; 60 acres in crop, 100 acres meadow with upland hay; flowing water; sufficient rainfall; 1/2 mile from post office, 7 and 8 miles from C.N.R. and C.P.R. railroad stations; good buildings; phone. Reason for selling, ill health. Henry Kinna, Gilby, Alta. 33-3

**TO RENT—HALF SECTION, RENTER TO**  
buy equipment and feed; 170 acres summer-fallow for 1919; good water and buildings. J. R. Wood, Travers, Alberta. 32-2

**FOR LIST OF FARM LANDS FOR SALE IN**  
the Portage la Prairie and Oakville district, write S. J. Newman, Real Estate Agent, Portage la Prairie, Man. 24-4

**160 ACRES, HUNDRED MILES FROM WIN-**  
nipeg, Man. Sell or trade, cattle or property. \$300. R. Gruber, Lloydminster, Alta. 32-2

## PATENTS AND LEGAL

**BONNAR, TRUEMAN, HOLLANDS & ROBIN-**  
son, Barristers, e.c.—R. A. Bonnar, K.C.; W. H. Trueman, L.L.B.; Ward Hollands; T. W. Robinson, L.L.B. Solicitors to United Grain Growers Limited and subsidiary companies. Offices, 503-504 Winnipeg Electric Railway Building, Winnipeg. P.O. Box 158. Telephone, Garry 4783. 13tf

**FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., THE OLD**  
established firm. Patents everywhere. Head Office, Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto; Ottawa office, 5 Elgin St. Offices throughout Canada. Booklet free. 38tf

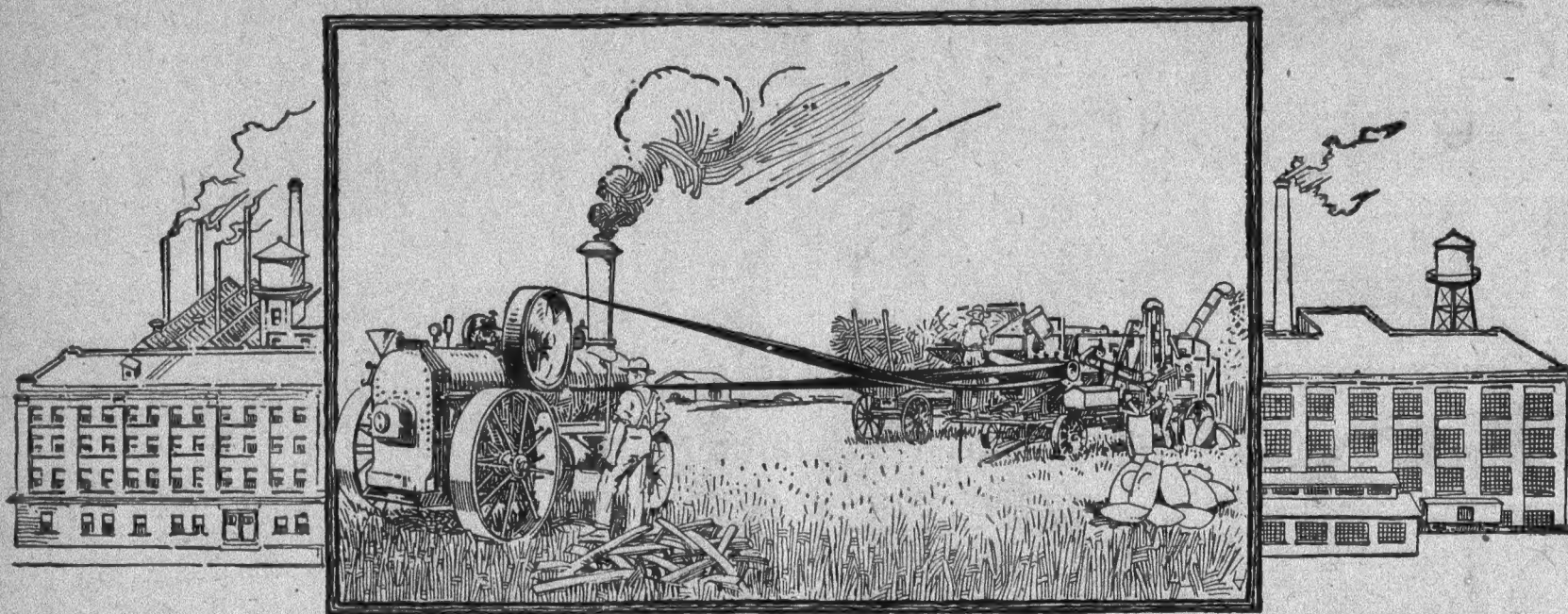
**PATENTS—CANADIAN, FOREIGN. EGERTON**  
R. Case, Patent Solicitor, 10 Adelaide East, Toronto. Booklets free. 22-25

**BIDOUT AND MAYBEE, 59 YONGE STREET,**  
Toronto, solicitors for patents and experts in patent law. Send for our handbook.

**RUSSELL HARTNEY, BARRISTER, SASKA-**  
toon. 61tf



# EXTRA POWER BELT



## Best for Factory—Best for Farm

**A** POOR belt wherever you find it is a troublemaker.

It wears out and breaks—just when everything should be going at full speed.

It slips and slows down the machine.

It slides off the pulleys because it hasn't the weight and grip to hang on.

In factories where belts are used the most, the poor belt has no friends.

Why should it find a place on the farm?

**T**HE farmer needs good belting even more than the factory man. He gives it harder usage. He puts it against hard wear and weather. He hasn't time to fuss with it.

Extra Power is the belt we supply for the hardest kind of factory service. It is not too good a belt for the hard use of the farm.

And it will prove the most economical.

**T**O-DAY, especially, it would seem a needless waste to use any but the best belting. Let us explain why.

Cotton is the big item of cost in a belt. It is the strength of the belt. Rubber is used to protect the cotton.

The moment the rubber protection is gone, the cotton soon goes to pieces.

Now, cotton is up in price, three times what it was before the war. - Rubber is, if anything, a little cheaper.

The difference between the poor belt and the best is in the amount and quality of the rubber protection.

To save money on the rubber that is the very life of the belt does seem like poor economy. You might as well wear your fine shoes in the mud to save the price of rubbers.

**E**XTRA Power, the best Goodyear Belt, is used on the big drives of Canada's greatest industries. That is because it is the highest type of belting made.

Extra Power is built of strong cotton bound together with fine, tough rubber. The rubber, forced through the strands of cotton, forms into one solid, hard-wearing mass. It really becomes rubber reinforced with cotton. The seam is sealed tight with fine rubber.

Such a belt is bound to return every dollar you pay for it.

When you buy your next belt, make an investment in Extra Power.

**GOODYEAR**  
MADE IN CANADA

*Carried in stock in all sizes by Goodyear Branches. Your dealer can get Extra Power Belting for you promptly.*

**The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., of Canada, Limited**